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Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

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Chapter I
Introduction

1. This, my first annual report, comes at a time when the Member States and the peoples of the world are asking the United Nations to do more — in more spheres of activity, in more locations, in more challenging circumstances — than at any point in the Organization's history. While the surging demand for our services is daunting, we must not shrink from this challenge. Indeed it should be welcomed. This is a sign not only of the many pressing needs in the world today, but also of the increasing recognition that they can best be addressed collectively, through the world's only truly universal instrument, the United Nations.

2. In order to tackle effectively the full range of challenges coming our way, however, we will need to narrow the gap between aspiration and achievement. Enhancing our ability to deliver results consistently and effectively will require the full commitment of our Member States, as well as the reform and reorientation of the Organization.

3. My initial reform proposals have focused on creating a new structure to better support our fastest growing area, peace operations in the field. The United Nations is engaged in 18 peacekeeping operations and 13 other field missions and offices. We now have an historic high of over 100,000 personnel in the field, with indications that this could grow significantly in the coming months as new and expanded missions come on line. This is a major operational challenge, especially given that the growth is occurring in some of the most challenging places in the world. While it is encouraging that the General Assembly has now approved my proposals to create new structures for field support, we are just beginning the necessary work to strengthen our capacity to manage and sustain peace operations at this scale around the world.

4. When it comes to the reform of the Organization, we will need to be ambitious while at the same time focused and disciplined. We will also need to maximize the tremendous potential of our biggest asset — a diverse and dedicated staff. To fully leverage this key asset, we must build a staff that is truly mobile, multifunctional and accountable, with more emphasis on career development and training. And it means holding all United Nations employees to the highest standards of integrity and ethical behaviour, both at Headquarters and in the field.

5. We must also ensure that we maximize the potential of our entire United Nations system. I hope that we can build consensus among the Member States to implement the important proposals to enhance system-wide coherence that are on the table, as well as to explore further ways to turn "delivering as one" from a slogan into a reality.

6. Reform is not an end in itself. It is a means to achieve our ends — serving the peoples of the world, all peoples. We can and we must deliver hope to those who need it most. First and foremost this will entail delivering results on the promise of the Millennium Development Goals. The Millennium Development Goals have become the shared framework for development and are a concrete indicator of the international system's ability to set and follow through on practical targets in the fight against extreme poverty. The year 2007 marks the halfway point towards the Millennium Development Goals, agreed by all the world's Governments as a road map to a better world by 2015. Some countries and regions are farther behind than

others. The Millennium Development Goals can be achieved if immediate steps are taken to implement existing commitments. Reaching our goals for development around the world is not only vital to building better, healthier and decent lives for millions of people, it is also essential to building enduring global peace and security. We must use the year ahead to re-envision and revitalize our efforts.

7. Delivering hope also entails ensuring respect of human rights and providing the humanitarian services for which the United Nations has become so well known. The new Human Rights Council must move with alacrity to re-establish a credible intergovernmental human rights process. We must also mobilize ourselves to address the needs of the global population of refugees and internally displaced persons. Nowhere is the human rights and humanitarian situation more challenging than Darfur. Nowhere is the need for hope more acute. Since taking office, I have made the tragedy of Darfur a top priority. The continuing conflict in Darfur has put at stake not only innocent lives and the moral imperative to protect them, but also the credibility of the United Nations. We must act now to put an end to the suffering of the people of Darfur by bringing together all our resources to establish security, facilitate a durable political solution, bring an end to impunity, and meet the monumental humanitarian needs. We will be measured not by our aspirations, but rather by the results we deliver.

8. The United Nations is also called upon, and is uniquely positioned and able, to protect the global commons. In particular, I am convinced that climate change, and what we do about it, will define us, our era, and ultimately our global legacy. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has unequivocally affirmed the warming of our climate system, and linked it directly to human activity. I believe this is just the kind of global challenge that the United Nations is best suited to address. I am gratified by the universal recognition that the United Nations climate process is the appropriate forum for negotiating future global action. Now, we need a comprehensive agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that tackles climate change on all fronts, including adaptation, mitigation, clean technologies, and resource mobilization. All countries must do what they can to reach an agreement by 2009, and to have it in force by the expiry of the current Kyoto Protocol commitment period in 2012. To this end we must spare no effort.

9. It is important to remember that the United Nations can do its job properly only with partners. We will need to forge even closer ties with civil society, foundations, academic institutions, the media, labour unions, and the private sector. Each has unique contributions to make.

10. The United Nations plays an indispensable role in the wider quest for a peaceful, prosperous and just world. Let us, together, do all we can to make this quest a reality for the peoples of the world.

Chapter II
Development

11. The year 2007 marks the mid-point between the adoption of the Millennium Declaration and the 2015 deadline for achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Evidence indicates that despite uneven progress the Goals remain achievable if existing commitments are met. Yet the scourge of HIV/AIDS is draining national capacity and resources in the fight against human deprivation. We cannot win the fight for development if we do not stop and reverse the spread of HIV. Africa remains a priority, as it suffers more than its share of the destitution caused by poverty, disease and violent conflict, and lags behind the rest of the developing world in achieving the Goals. The Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals cannot be achieved, however, if we do not tackle climate change. We cannot wait any longer. We must face the challenges of mitigation and adaptation and we must do so now. We need to agree on a post-2012 framework and we must then translate commitments into action. I will continue to spare no effort to ensure that the benefits and the challenges of globalization are shared equally by our own and future generations.

The Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals

12. At the halfway point in the quest to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, the number of people living in extreme poverty has fallen to just under one billion. Many countries, particularly in South and East Asia, are achieving rapid poverty reduction.

13. Yet almost 10 million children die each year before their fifth birthday, mostly from preventable causes, such as diarrhoea or malaria. Some 72 million children do not receive even basic primary education, and half a million mothers die in childbirth every year. Despite some progress, the crisis remains most severe in sub-Saharan Africa, where several countries are not on track to achieve a single Millennium Development Goal. Some middle-income countries are struggling to eliminate pockets of extreme poverty, and most other developing countries face challenges in meeting some of the Goals. Pervasive challenges include poor governance, poor access to health care and reproductive health services, rapid and unplanned urbanization, deforestation, water scarcity, gender inequalities, rising rates of HIV/AIDS infection, and youth unemployment. The adverse impact of climate change falls disproportionately on poor tropical countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, and will therefore hinder the achievement of the Goals.

14. This mass deprivation is a scar on the conscience of the world. Existing tools, resources and commitments could end extreme poverty, and the United Nations and its Member States remain determined to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals by 2015. To this end, I have made the Goals a central priority for my term as Secretary-General. In June, I launched the Millennium Development Goal Africa Steering Group as a major high-level initiative that will also mobilize the international system to support the implementation of the Goals.

15. With another seven years to go, the Goals remain achievable in the vast majority of countries if Member States implement existing commitments. At the 2005 World Summit, all Governments committed themselves to implementing comprehensive national development strategies to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals. Trade and all forms of development finance, including official development assistance for poor countries, remain important in advancing the Goals. At the International Conference on Financing for Development, in 2002, donor countries resolved to earmark 0.7 per cent of their gross national income to official development assistance. In 2005, the European Union committed itself to reaching this official development assistance target by 2015, and the Group of Eight, at the Gleneagles Summit, promised to double aid — with an increase of $50 billion per year by 2010, of which $25 billion per year would be for Africa alone. At the Heiligendamm Summit the G-8 also committed $60 billion towards fighting HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. The United Nations and all stakeholders must now focus on implementing those commitments.

16. Achieving the Millennium Development Goals will benefit all stakeholders. Applying proven tools to meet them will lift hundreds of millions of people out of extreme poverty and save the lives of millions of children. Extreme poverty drives conflict and instability, hence achieving the Goals lowers the risk of war and maintains peace in fragile countries. Success will also save critical ecosystems and biodiversity on which human well-being depends. Finally, a true international partnership in support of the Goals will help to close fissures that cut across the world community today and endanger collaboration around shared goals. All of this makes the Goals too important to fail.

17. Countries are demonstrating that rapid and large-scale progress towards the Millennium Development Goals is possible when strong government leadership, good policies and practical strategies for increasing public investments are combined with adequate financial and technical support from the international community. Progress on the Millennium Development Goals is a national priority only where efforts to achieve them are led and managed nationally. Hence, the United Nations prioritizes the strengthening of national capacity as our core contribution to achieving the Goals.

18. I am particularly impressed by the achievements of African States: Malawi has launched the African Green Revolution by raising agricultural productivity; primary school enrolment increased in Ghana, Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania; Zambia has improved access to basic rural health services; the Niger demonstrates the feasibility of large-scale reforestation; and Senegal is on track to meeting the water and sanitation Goal. Progress has been particularly impressive in malaria control: the free distribution of bednets in the Niger, Togo and Zambia has led to a dramatic fall in the incidence of malaria. The Millennium Village initiative shows that community leadership and integrated strategies to operationalize the Millennium Development Goals produce dramatic results in a short period of time.

19. Most countries are ready to replicate these success stories at the national scale, and many have approached the United Nations for support. I am encouraged that with United Nations support some 40 African countries are carrying out detailed assessments of the investments and capacity development required for achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The slow rate of increase in official development

assistance, however, hinders the full implementation of these practical strategies. Despite the commitment to double aid to Africa by 2010, actual official development assistance to the continent, excluding debt relief and humanitarian aid, has barely increased since 2004. No country in sub-Saharan Africa receives the promised resources to implement a national development strategy to achieve the Goals. In addition, aid remains too project-driven and unpredictable for countries to effectively plan the scaling-up of essential public investments. Donors now need to meet their aid commitments to finance Millennium Development Goal-based development strategies and support the national-scale quick-impact initiatives agreed to at the 2005 World Summit. During 2007 and 2008, every donor should provide recipient countries with timelines for aid increase until 2010, so that countries can plan their budgets and macroeconomic frameworks accordingly.

20. To ensure that all countries can benefit from international trade as a key driver of long-term economic development, Doha Development Round negotiations must be concluded expeditiously, with a meaningful development package. This should include eliminating all forms of export subsidies and substantial reductions in trade-distorting domestic support, ensuring improved market access, and enhancing special and differential treatment. In addition, an increase in the aid-for-trade resources, including a significantly enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries, will strengthen the capacity of developing countries to participate in the international trading system.

21. Ours is the generation that can achieve the development goals and free our fellow men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty. As the cost of inaction is mounting every day, I shall spare no effort in pursuing these goals.

HIV/AIDS

22. At its High-level Meeting on AIDS, on 2 June 2006, the General Assembly declared the goal of moving towards universal access to HIV prevention programmes, treatment, care and support by 2010, thereby strengthening the commitments made by Governments in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS of 2001 and endorsing the new target of universal access to treatment by 2010 agreed at the 2005 World Summit. Ensuring such access is critical to achieving the Millennium Development Goal of halting, and beginning to reverse, the spread of HIV among women, men and children by 2015.

23. The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) continues to assist countries in defining and achieving universal access, including helping to set national targets, developing national capacity to design and implement AIDS plans, ensuring the best use of resources, and increasing the involvement of civil society and the private sector in the AIDS responses.

24. So far, 92 countries have set national targets and 36 have translated these into costed and prioritized national plans. To support implementation of those plans, UNAIDS has established five regional technical support facilities, placed monitoring advisers and social mobilization officers in over 50 countries, and actively facilitated implementation of the "Three Ones" principles (one HIV/AIDS action framework, one national AIDS coordinating authority, one country-level monitoring and evaluation system).

25. To reinvigorate HIV prevention efforts, UNAIDS and other relevant stakeholders developed and released, early in 2007, guidelines on enhancing HIV prevention. In March 2007, UNAIDS and the World Health Organization (WHO) published recommendations on male circumcision as part of comprehensive HIV prevention packages. In addition, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WHO are engaged in a major effort to improve prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime has increased support to "harm reduction programmes" for injecting drug users. The United Nations Population Fund supported 27 countries in improving HIV prevention for young people most at risk and out of school. The International Labour Organization trained key national partners in 16 countries to support workplace action on AIDS. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization supported 70 countries in the area of education and AIDS and involved 29 countries in the Global Initiative on Education and HIV and AIDS (EDUCAIDS). The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees established essential HIV interventions in emergency settings.

26. By the end of 2006, 2.2 million people living with HIV in low- and middle-income countries were receiving antiretroviral treatment, or 28 per cent of the estimated 7.1 million people in need. UNAIDS played a critical role in the scaling-up of those services. More than 30 countries received WHO technical support for national treatment improvement. The World Food Programme assisted 32 countries in developing and implementing food and nutrition components within national AIDS plans. Sixty-four World Bank projects are strengthening health system capacity, including laboratory services, and training health-care workers. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) assisted 28 countries in the development and implementation of trade policies for sustainable access to AIDS medicines.

27. Addressing the gender component of the AIDS epidemic is also a priority. It is estimated that about half of the world population living with HIV are women. In June 2007, UNAIDS released a set of gender assessments of national AIDS responses, which indicated that there is greater recognition that gender inequality and harmful gender norms are major drivers of the AIDS epidemic. Gender issues are still being inadequately addressed, however. Fighting stigma and discrimination, which inhibits the response to the epidemic, is also of tremendous importance.

28. In my address to the General Assembly on AIDS in May, I promised that AIDS will remain a system-wide priority for the United Nations and that I will make every effort to mobilize funding for the response to AIDS. To lead by example, I am also taking measures to ensure that the United Nations becomes a model workplace with regard to AIDS.

29. Now that the epidemic has already lasted 25 years, it has become clearer than ever that we must shift from an emergency footing to building a sustainable response over the longer term.

The special needs of Africa

30. In the Millennium Declaration, Member States devoted particular attention to Africa and pledged to support the consolidation of democracy on the continent and assist Africans in their struggle for lasting peace, poverty eradication and sustainable development. There is encouraging progress to report regarding Africa's

overall development. African States have continued with reforms to make their political systems more inclusive and based on open electoral processes. More African countries are participating in the African Peer Review Mechanism, whose main purpose is to promote better political, economic and social performance. Improvements in governance have been accompanied by sustained economic growth and better management of the economies in many African countries.

31. Notwithstanding these positive developments, the magnitude of the special needs of Africa remains daunting. Africa continues to lag behind the rest of the developing world in achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Extreme poverty, lack of health care and sanitation, environmental degradation, and civil conflict continue to blight the lives of millions of Africans. At the same time, diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS are responsible for nearly 4 million African deaths every year, and impede development in many countries. We need to strengthen our global partnership to reach the Millennium Development Goals, particularly in Africa, including through more and better aid, further debt relief, improved market access for African products, and fairer trade. As mentioned earlier in this report, I have established the Millennium Development Goal Africa Steering Group, which will mobilize the international system to support the implementation of the Goals. Four African countries, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania, are implementing an innovative United Nations pilot project for more coherent programme delivery at the country level.

32. One of the key roles of the United Nations is to support African institutions and capacities for conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peacebuilding. The African Union and the New Partnership for Africa's Development continue to strengthen comprehensive policy and institutional mechanisms for more effective intra-African action in these critical fields. The Declaration concerning United Nations-African Union cooperation adopted in November 2006, and the preparation of the ten-year capacity-building programme in support of the African Union will contribute to this effort. In 2006, the United Nations worked with the African Union and other partners in supporting the first democratic elections in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in more than 40 years. There has been extensive cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union on resolving the crisis in Darfur. In July 2007 the Security Council adopted an unprecedented resolution authorizing the deployment of a hybrid force for Darfur. It is essential that we deploy a mission which will make a positive difference in the lives of the people in that region. The Peacebuilding Commission's support for Burundi and Sierra Leone is critical to the ongoing effort to build sustainable peace in those two countries.

33. The United Nations work in Africa is strong, broad and deep. I am convinced that the Organization must continue to help African States and their peoples meet the critical challenges confronting the African continent.

Climate change and sustainable development

34. The year 2007 witnessed unprecedented momentum in the struggle to mitigate and adapt to climate change and to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of environmental sustainability. I have made climate change a key priority for the Organization because climate change threatens to create an environmental crisis of

global proportions if it remains unchecked. In addition, overcoming climate change will contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 alongside the wider sustainable development goals agreed at the World Summit in 2005. It can also contribute to lowering the chances for conflict, as shown by a study published in June 2007 by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) on the links between environmental degradation and tensions in the Sudan, including the region of Darfur, which highlighted the links between climate change and conflict.

35. The United Nations and its various organs and programmes and the specialized agencies have been contributing to awareness-raising, consensus-building, creative solutions and concrete actions on climate change. During 2007, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, established by UNEP and the World Meteorological Organization, published its fourth assessment report. The science is unequivocal — climate change is happening and there is high certainty that the cause is human activity.

36. The Panel's assessments of the likely impact on sustainable development and economies — from the melting away of glaciers and the loss of future river flows to more extreme weather events such as floods and droughts — helped to focus international attention and action on reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The report ended on an optimistic note — combating climate change might cost as little as perhaps 0.1 per cent of global GDP annually over the next 30 years. The Panel also argued that in some sectors the savings as a result of greater energy efficiency are likely to have net positive effects on economies.

37. In 2007, the United Nations system intensified efforts to combat climate change on many fronts. The United Nations Climate Change Conference held in Nairobi in November 2006 put the spotlight firmly on the vulnerability of developing nations, in particular Africa and small islands. Among the many positive outcomes of the meeting was the Nairobi Framework and the launch of a collaborative effort by several agencies (UNDP, UNEP, the Secretariat of the Framework Convention, the World Bank and the African Development Bank) to build capacity in those developing countries that are not yet able to access the multi-billion dollar carbon market under the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol.

38. Adaptation to climate change and "climate-proofing" of economies emerged as a central theme in 2007. Several United Nations agencies have stepped up action to include climate in their development process and poverty alleviation strategies. The Nairobi Work Programme of the Framework Convention brings together many actors from the United Nations family to promote adaptation activities, to incorporate adaptation into all relevant policy areas and to foster assistance to developing countries in line with their needs. In addition, United Nations initiatives on mitigation and adaptation include catalysing the power of the financial markets. For example, the Africa Bankers' Carbon Finance Investment Forum held in May and organized by the United Nations in collaboration with regional banking institutions brought together countries and financiers to accelerate access to carbon markets and clean energy projects.

39. In the past year the United Nations has begun the "greening" of its operations and buildings. Some parts of the system are taking the lead in this area and the rest of the system must now join in the effort.

40. The annual World Environment Day celebrations contributed to raising global awareness and consensus on the need to act on climate change. Under the slogan "Melting Ice — A Hot Topic?", UNEP issued a peer-reviewed report, *Global Outlook for Ice and Snow*, during the main celebrations hosted by Norway in Tromso. The United Nations also participates in the International Polar Year, which runs until 2008. Here scientists are aiming to unravel some of the outstanding areas of concern, including the Greenland ice sheet and its potential impact on sea level rise.

41. My focus in the near term is the next Climate Change Conference, to be held in Bali, Indonesia, where a breakthrough is needed to reach agreement, launching a process towards a more comprehensive global response to climate change for the years after 2012. Trust and confidence-building is at the heart of the United Nations climate change work for a successful outcome that sets the world on track towards the emission reductions — up to 80 per cent — needed to stabilize the climate system. To this end, I will be convening a high-level event on 24 September 2007, in New York, to galvanize political will and advance progress towards a global agreement under the Framework Convention in Bali. A global solution to climate change will require a global response. The way we address climate change will define the global legacy our era will leave to future generations.

Chapter III
Peace and security

42. The quest for a more peaceful and secure world is one of the main pillars of the work of the Organization. During the past year there has been a surge in the demands for United Nations conflict prevention and management, peacekeeping and peacebuilding. The Organization continues, moreover, to be in the forefront of the battle against international terrorism, and the struggle to contain the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. One of my first priorities since I took office has been that of adequately equipping the United Nations to face the challenges of our times. I am working to further build the necessary strategic partnerships to ensure the consolidation of peace and security and the strengthening of those institutions that can guide each and every Member State towards the peaceful resolution of disputes, democratic governance and the fulfilment of human aspirations. I remain convinced that there can be no development without peace and no peace without development, always in the spirit of respect for human rights and the fundamental freedoms of humankind.

Conflict prevention and peacemaking

43. Heavy demands were placed upon the United Nations in the past year in the area of conflict prevention and peacemaking. Perhaps the greatest test was once again in the Middle East. The situation in Iraq is causing widespread concern in the international community. The future of Iraq is vital to the stability of the region and the world. During the past year, the United Nations worked to foster regional engagement through initiatives including the International Compact with Iraq and continued to promote national reconciliation and consensus-building, in particular through support to the constitutional review process. We will continue to seek ways to assist Iraq through the challenges ahead. In Lebanon, the aftermath of the 2006 war saw political divisions deepen, rendering more difficult the fulfilment of various United Nations mandates in support of Lebanese sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence. In the Middle East, the United Nations continues to promote a comprehensive peaceful settlement and the realization of a two-State solution in the face of challenges including intra-Palestinian tensions.

44. Elsewhere in Asia there was more heartening news. In Nepal, progress was made towards resolving the conflict and its underlying causes; the United Nations Mission in Nepal was established at the request of the Nepalese parties to assist in the election of the Constituent Assembly and the political transition. The establishment at Ashgabat of a United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia will position the Organization to help strengthen democratic transitions and regional capacities for conflict prevention.

45. Asia also saw greater use of the Secretary-General's good offices, with renewed high-level dialogue between the United Nations and Myanmar, and the dispatch of an inter-agency fact-finding mission to Fiji following the coup in December 2006.

46. United Nations preventive diplomacy, good offices and mediation support to partners was also in evidence across much of Africa. Early in January 2007, I began using my good offices as Secretary-General to promote a solution to the crisis in

Darfur. To that end, I attended the summits of the African Union in Addis Ababa in January and the Arab League in Riyadh in March, as well as a high-level meeting in Paris in June. The two summits yielded frank but constructive consultations with the Government of the Sudan. All three meetings helped to build international consensus and momentum for a reinvigorated political process, and agreement on both the heavy support package to the African Union Mission in the Sudan and the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, which was ultimately authorized by the Security Council on 31 July.

47. Elsewhere in Africa, United Nations-facilitated talks between the parties on Western Sahara were initiated in June 2007, the first direct talks in six years. My Special Representative for West Africa, working closely with the Economic Community of West African States, contributed to stabilization in Guinea following civil disturbances early in 2007. In an effort to counter spillover from Darfur into Chad and the Central African Republic and to promote inclusive political dialogue in the latter country, a high-level United Nations delegation visited the Central African Republic and several of its neighbours in December 2006.

48. In northern Uganda, my Special Envoy for the Lord's Resistance Army-Affected Areas worked with regional actors to reinvigorate peace talks. A joint African Union-United Nations initiative was launched to advance the political process in Darfur. The United Nations also continues to support the implementation of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region, signed in December 2006. In addition, my Special Representative for Somalia was active in encouraging an inclusive process of national reconciliation.

49. In Central America, an agreement was reached between the Secretariat and the Government of Guatemala in December 2006 to establish an international commission against impunity. Elsewhere, difficulties remain. In Cyprus, despite numerous meetings held by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with envoys of the Greek Cypriot leader and the Turkish Cypriot leader, the Agreement of 8 July 2006 has yet to be implemented.

50. Finally, a dedicated mediation support capacity within the Department of Political Affairs has, despite its small size, begun to provide advice and support to United Nations and non-United Nations mediators, including in some of the aforementioned cases. An online databank of peace agreements and guidance for envoys was launched late in 2006 and I expect a standing team of mediation specialists to be operational by the end of 2007. This additional capacity should prove crucial in several different areas where there is a need for the preventive diplomacy and peacemaking work of the United Nations.

Peacekeeping

51. The past year has witnessed a surge in peacekeeping activity not only in numbers but also in complexity. At the beginning of 2006, United Nations peacekeeping supported 18 peace operations and 13 other field missions and offices, involving approximately 85,000 deployed personnel. By August 2007, this number had grown to over 100,000 personnel, without counting the highly complex African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur. The current annual budget for United Nations peacekeeping is approximately $5.6 billion, which represents one half of 1 per cent of global military spending.

52. Among the myriad challenges faced by United Nations peacekeeping during the past year was the situation in the Sudan and its spillover effects into Chad and the Central African Republic. While the main focus of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) has been to monitor and actively support the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 2005, the crisis in the Darfur region of the Sudan and international efforts to resolve it increasingly preoccupied UNMIS, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, and myself since I assumed the office of Secretary-General. The establishment of new missions in Darfur, Chad and the Central African Republic will send a clear and powerful signal of our commitment to improve the lives of the people of the region. Another challenge facing United Nations peacekeeping was the Kosovo status talks and the eventual transition of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo. Numerous consultations between the authorities in Belgrade and the representatives of the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government of Kosovo were held prior to my submission of a comprehensive proposal for a settlement of Kosovo's status to the Security Council in March 2007. That proposal formed the basis for consultations of the Security Council on the future status of Kosovo.

53. In terms of the Organization's more traditional peacekeeping role, the deployment with unprecedented speed of United Nations peacekeepers to Lebanon following the adoption of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) in August 2006 was an important milestone for United Nations peacekeeping. It made possible the withdrawal of the Israel Defense Forces and, for the first time in 40 years, the deployment of Lebanese Armed Forces personnel throughout southern Lebanon, including down to the Blue Line. The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) continued to cooperate closely with the Lebanese Armed Forces with a view to consolidating the new strategic military and security environment in southern Lebanon, and to prevent violations of the Blue Line and maintain the cessation of hostilities. UNIFIL has created a stable operational area as a basis for international efforts to revitalize the political process leading to a permanent ceasefire.

54. During the past year, of the 110 countries that sent uniformed personnel to United Nations peacekeeping missions, the leading contributors were Bangladesh, India and Pakistan, which together constitute more than 40 per cent of United Nations peacekeepers. I welcome the sizeable deployment of European Blue Helmets to Lebanon, considering that previously less than 6 per cent of all United Nations peacekeepers had come from Europe. The 7,000 European troops pledged to UNIFIL more than doubled the total number of military troops from European and NATO countries in all United Nations peacekeeping missions.

55. United Nations peacekeeping operations are also mandated to support the restoration and enhancement of essential services, revitalize and provide support to stalling peace processes and help to tackle the root causes of conflict. These multidimensional mandates are pursued in environments that are often volatile and insecure, where peacekeepers may be resisted by factions and armed groups that remain outside the established peace process. Such incidents have occurred in many of our current peacekeeping operations, such as those in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lebanon and the Sudan. In 2006 and 2007, 85 United Nations peacekeepers died in the field, in the cause of peace.

56. Maintaining security during the post-conflict transitional phase and addressing threats to public order was also a critical aspect of United Nations peacekeeping operations in the past year. In Timor-Leste, an immediate task of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste during the initial months was to ensure the restoration and maintenance of public security through interim law enforcement by international police, while conducting a screening process for the national police. In Haiti, a reform plan for the Haitian National Police was elaborated in coordination with the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), and adopted by the Government of Haiti. Joint security operations conducted by MINUSTAH and the Haitian National Police contributed to the improvement in the security environment in Port-au-Prince. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, while elections were held in a generally calm environment, on 20 August 2006 violence broke out in Kinshasa shortly before the announcement of the provisional results of the presidential election. This escalated over the course of two days into clashes between the security guards of the main presidential candidates. The rapid military and police intervention of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the European Union operation, together with concerted diplomatic efforts, contributed to the restoration of law and order, which paved the way for a largely peaceful second round of presidential elections.

57. The growing number of similar incidents requiring United Nations intervention demonstrates the central importance of control over security institutions to build a legitimate state. Enhancing national capacity and institutions particularly in the security sector is a long-term process involving political commitment on the part of national stakeholders and the support of the international community, especially donors. A critical aspect of this process is fostering national and local ownership of reforms intended to limit the role of the military in internal security, ensure that all security forces are under civilian control, and meet basic standards of accountability, transparency and respect for human rights. The operational record for strengthening the capacity of national security institutions has been mixed. In Sierra Leone there has been a measure of national ownership for reforming the military and the police, although I am concerned about its self-sustainability in the absence of continuing and long-term international technical and financial support. Similar problems faced Liberia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which are in the early stages of security sector reform. Security sector reform has also been less successful in Afghanistan, where the war against the Taliban and other anti-Government elements has forced security agencies to play a larger-than-ideal role in the attempt to provide internal security.

58. United Nations support for the electoral process has continued to be a critical and generally successful aspect of many peacekeeping operations. United Nations peacekeeping operations also continued to help advance complex and fragile transitional processes in Haiti, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sierra Leone and Timor-Leste, through supporting the holding of successful elections and the installation of new Governments.

59. The main challenge in the post-electoral period is the institutionalization of a multi-party democratic system that provides for inclusive, transparent and accountable governance. Elections open a window of opportunity for countries to escape from the cycle of political instability, violence and poverty, and to demonstrate that the legitimacy of an elected government is derived not solely from the ballot box but rather from its ability to provide impartial security and deliver

basic social services to all. In Liberia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Timor-Leste and Haiti, the United Nations peacekeeping missions, together with the United Nations country teams, worked closely with the elected Governments to support the establishment of broad-based administrations. Special attention was given to measures to address the strengthening of national institutions, enhancing public accountability for Government expenditure and revenue collection, and the reform of the security sector, which generally constitute critical benchmarks for the exit strategy of peacekeeping missions from a country.

60. Enhancing strategic partnerships with multilateral and regional organizations has become a high priority for the burden-sharing of peacekeeping. The deteriorating security situation in Darfur and the difficulties faced by the African Union Mission in the Sudan (AMIS) required the United Nations to provide vital logistical support to AMIS. On 12 June 2007 in Addis Ababa, the Government of the Sudan agreed to a joint African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur and on 31 July 2007 the Security Council approved the establishment of a force of nearly 20,000 military personnel and more than 6,000 police officers. I welcome this breakthrough, which followed protracted negotiations, and I remain personally committed to working with the African Union. Building on the successful experience of European Union assistance to the United Nations support for elections in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, I agreed in a joint statement with the Presidency of the European Union on 7 June 2007 to reinforce our shared commitment and explore further areas and modalities of collaboration. I also maintain close cooperation with NATO in Afghanistan and Kosovo.

61. The increasing complexity and growing challenges faced by United Nations peacekeeping have stretched the capacity of the Organization to address the problems in the field. I am therefore grateful to Member States for expeditiously approving my proposals aimed at strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to mount and sustain peacekeeping operations in an era when the demand for Blue Helmets has reached an all-time high. These include the restructuring of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations; the establishment of a separate Department of Field Support, headed by an Under-Secretary-General; a major augmentation of resources in both departments and in other parts of the Secretariat; and new capacities as well as integrated structures to match the growing complexity of mandated activities and to ensure unity of command and integration of effort.

62. At the same time the Organization continued in its efforts to comprehensively address issues of misconduct, including sexual exploitation and abuse. There are now dedicated conduct and discipline capacities in the 18 peace operations. During the year progress was made in establishing strategic partnerships within the United Nations system and with external actors to ensure a response to the victims of sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations personnel. Among key achievements was the endorsement by several United Nations and non-United Nations entities of the Statement of Commitment on Eliminating Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by United Nations and non-United Nations Personnel issued in December 2006, which prioritizes 10 key actions including practical measures on prevention and response.

Peacebuilding

63. To support fragile societies recovering from the devastation of war, prevent the relapse into conflict, and address the gaps in peacebuilding, the Member States at the 2005 World Summit created the new peacebuilding architecture made up of the Peacebuilding Commission, the Peacebuilding Fund and the Peacebuilding Support Office.

64. During its first year of operation, the Commission focused its efforts on the challenges to building sustainable peace in Burundi and Sierra Leone and began to develop key organizational and procedural methods for its work. With the support of the Commission and the United Nations, the Government of Burundi identified challenges and threats to the consolidation of peace. The strategic framework developed for Burundi now helps to guide the Government's engagement on peacebuilding issues with all stakeholders in the country and the international community. The Government of Sierra Leone, with support from the United Nations and the Commission, is now developing its integrated peacebuilding strategy, which will undergo further refinement after elections in the country.

65. The Peacebuilding Support Office was established to support the Commission and advise me on catalysing and convening the system to develop and implement effective peacebuilding strategies. It oversees the operation of the Peacebuilding Fund and will improve coordination within the Secretariat and the United Nations around peacebuilding issues to ensure the most effective Secretariat support to the Commission. The Office is now operational and staffed so that it can serve its mandate to support the Commission, which includes responsibilities for convening relevant actors to launch strategic discussions on priorities and engagements related to peacebuilding, and gathering lessons learned on peacebuilding to assist in the Commission's work. The Peacebuilding Support Office also works with outside entities, donors and institutions to ensure that the Commission receives broad and appropriate advice and support.

66. The Peacebuilding Fund was launched to operate as a rapidly disbursing, emergency peace fund for countries emerging from conflict. Its use is to catalyse and encourage longer-term engagements by development agencies and donors. Early in 2007, I declared Burundi and Sierra Leone eligible to receive support from the Fund, and set aside envelopes of $35 million for each country. Financing is already supporting critical peacebuilding activities that reflect the priorities agreed between the Commission and those countries, and work is under way to declare further countries eligible for Fund support in the near future.

67. There have been some important accomplishments over the first year, but more must be done. The founding resolutions recognize that the international community should draw on the lessons of the past, pay sustained attention to countries emerging from conflict, and ensure predictable financing for early recovery. These priorities must be addressed. Further, peacebuilding is crosscutting and involves myriad actors, and I will ensure improved coordination while avoiding duplication in the United Nations system. The entire system, at Headquarters and especially in the field, will continue to offer its full support to peace consolidation efforts. I am determined to ensure that in the years to come peacebuilding efforts will become central in the peace and development agenda of the Organization.

Combating terrorism

68. The threat of terrorism to international peace, security and development remains a pressing issue for the international community. The expansion of United Nations efforts on counter-terrorism has produced a unique tool, the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy adopted by the General Assembly in September 2006. The unanimous endorsement of this document marks an historic step, bringing together all 192 Member States to demonstrate their resolve and ability to defeat the scourge of terrorism.

69. The Strategy outlines a coordinated, consistent and comprehensive response to terrorism at the national, regional and global levels, while ensuring respect for human rights and the rule of law. It puts forward a concrete plan of action to prevent and combat terrorism and to address grievances and underlying social, economic and political conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism. The Strategy will have the greatest success if it is fully implemented. I believe that this goal can be achieved by strengthening the capacity of Member States and the United Nations system, and by seeking the involvement of civil society and the private sector. The main responsibility for implementing the Strategy falls on Member States. Nonetheless, various Secretariat departments, specialized agencies, and United Nations programmes and funds contribute to this important endeavour by assisting Member States with their implementation efforts.

70. Since the adoption of the Strategy, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, which brings together 24 entities of the United Nations system, has worked on the system-wide implementation efforts and provided implementation support to Member States. The Task Force has developed a short-term workplan which identifies a number of potential actionable parts of the Strategy and corresponding concrete initiatives for which the United Nations system can produce tangible results. The initiatives include addressing radicalization and recruitment to terrorism, responding to the needs of victims, protecting vulnerable targets, addressing the link between conflict prevention/resolution and terrorism, tackling the financing of terrorism, and countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes.

71. As one means of facilitating cooperation between the United Nations and other major actors, the Task Force launched in January 2007 a Counter-Terrorism Online Handbook, which makes available for Member States and United Nations partners, as well as for the general public, a database of the counter-terrorism-related work and resources of the United Nations system.

72. As a testament to the commitment of the international community to combating terrorism, the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism came into force in July 2007. It is an important legal instrument for common international action against terrorism. I trust that the Member States will be just as determined to finalize a comprehensive convention on international terrorism as they have been in addressing this challenge.

73. The year following the adoption of the Strategy proved that strategic partnerships among Member States, the United Nations system, regional and subregional organizations and civil society are crucial. Only by working together can we succeed in our common endeavour to create a more secure world where terrorism no longer threatens the sanctity of life.

Disarmament and non-proliferation

74. From my first day in office, I stressed that the failure and deadlock that have characterized major forums and instruments in the areas of disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation for the past few years have underlined the clear need to revitalize the international disarmament agenda through coordinated efforts in which the United Nations should play a more effective role. On 15 March 2007, by resolution 61/257 on strengthening the capacity of the Organization to advance the disarmament agenda, the General Assembly supported my proposal to establish an Office for Disarmament Affairs, led by a High Representative. Focusing on specific challenges, the Office will deepen its engagement with Member States, intergovernmental organizations and civil society.

75. Weapons of mass destruction, especially nuclear weapons, as well as ongoing tests of delivery systems capable of carrying such weapons, continue to be of primary concern. There is insufficient progress in nuclear disarmament, and a lack of universal adherence to International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards agreements, and there are cases of non-compliance. Nuclear tests were conducted again in 2006, and the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty faces continuing difficulty. However, the new review cycle for the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons has made an encouraging start and I am grateful to States parties for their joint efforts to ensure that multilateralism central to the Treaty will not be undermined.

76. Regarding the Korean peninsula, I welcome the positive developments in the six-party talks in 2007, marking an important step towards denuclearization. A negotiated solution concerning the Islamic Republic of Iran would strengthen the international non-proliferation regime and would restore the international community's trust that the country's nuclear programme is peaceful. I am satisfied that the Organization remains united on the need for peaceful resolution of the nuclear issues in the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

77. Intensified work in the past year in the Conference on Disarmament to solve long-standing disagreements over its priorities has raised high hopes of a turning point in multilateral disarmament diplomacy. Progress is within reach, which would allow Member States to move forward on the negotiation and timely conclusion of a treaty banning the production of fissile material, as well as on the issues of outer space and nuclear disarmament within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament.

78. In 2006, the General Assembly launched a new process for an arms trade treaty, the first formal step towards developing common international standards for the import, export and transfer of conventional weapons. In relation to the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects, of 2001, I am encouraged that the Group of Governmental Experts on illicit brokering adopted in June 2006 a consensus report with concrete recommendations on promoting the development of national laws and regulations, enhancing information-sharing and cooperation among national authorities, and international cooperation and assistance for capacity-building.

79. The major challenges ahead relate to the need to strengthen multilateral norms for disarmament and arms regulation. The ultimate strategic goal of the United Nations is "general and complete disarmament under effective international control". This goal, deriving from the mandates on disarmament and arms regulation set out in the Charter of the United Nations, will require additional efforts to promote universal participation in multilateral treaties, their full and effective implementation, the establishment of new norms, and increased engagement with civil society.

Chapter IV

Human rights, the rule of law and humanitarian affairs

80. The fulfilment of the aspiration of every man and woman to live in freedom and dignity rests in the protection and promotion of the universal values of human rights, the rule of law and democracy. The international community has made considerable progress in advancing human rights standards and mechanisms. In 2005, world leaders embraced the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. We must continue to dedicate our energies to the challenge of implementation. Furthermore, too many people are still denied the right to live in dignity, displaced in their attempts to escape the violence of natural and man-made catastrophes. Those violations undermine the foundations of security and development throughout the world. I am determined to continue to step up efforts to equip the Organization and support Member States in their efforts to consolidate the respect for human rights, the rule of law and democracy.

Rule of law

81. The rule of law is a fundamental principle on which the United Nations was established. The United Nations goal continues to be a community of nations operating according to rules that promote human rights, human dignity and the settlement of international disputes through peaceful means. International criminal justice, a concept based on the premise that the achievement of justice provides a firmer foundation for lasting peace, has become a defining aspect of the work of the Organization.

82. The International Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda continued, during 2006, to conduct the trials of those accused of war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide. The Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia charged the first defendant for crimes against humanity and placed him in detention. The Special Court for Sierra Leone commenced the trial of Charles Taylor and rendered two historic judgements which convicted five defendants of war crimes, crimes against humanity and, significantly, the conscription of child soldiers as a violation of international humanitarian law. As concerns the cooperation between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court, I will continue the policy of assisting and supporting the International Criminal Court in its endeavours, in all respect for the independent character of that important international institution.

83. On 29 March 2006, by resolution 1664 (2006), the Security Council requested my predecessor to negotiate with the Government of Lebanon an agreement aimed at establishing a tribunal to bring to justice those accused of the attack that killed the former Prime Minister of Lebanon, Rafiq Hariri, and 23 others. The Security Council adopted resolution 1757 (2007) on 30 May 2007, regarding the establishment of the Special Tribunal for Lebanon. The provisions of the annex to the resolution and the statute of the Tribunal entered into force on 10 June 2007. Since that date, I have been taking steps and measures necessary for the establishment of the Special Tribunal in a timely manner.

84. A number of United Nations actors provide assistance in the rule of law in a range of fields at the national level. United Nations agencies, funds and programmes

support the development of legal institutions in post-conflict societies, recognizing that the rule of law is fundamental to long-term and sustainable peacebuilding. Countries with developing institutions have also requested United Nations support, and the Organization is finding that demand continues to rise for its technical assistance and capacity-building activities.

85. In order to better coordinate the work of this diverse set of institutions, at the end of 2006, my predecessor, in his report entitled "Uniting our strengths: enhancing United Nations support for the rule of law" (A/61/636-S/2006/980 and Corr.1), announced the establishment of a Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group. The Group consists of the leaders of the major rule of law assistance providers in the United Nations system, who meet to ensure that programmes are carried out in a coherent manner and are of a high quality commensurate with the need of those requesting the support. The Group is undertaking initiatives to identify areas of synergy, and to facilitate cooperation and coordination among the various United Nations entities providing rule of law assistance.

86. It is important that the United Nations not just promote the rule of law for Member States but that it ensure that the rule of law is applied within the Organization. To that end, the General Assembly is considering reforms put forward through the Secretariat to strengthen the United Nations internal justice system, and the Security Council continues to examine the efficiency and credibility of the Organization's sanctions regime.

Human rights

87. The past year has been momentous for human rights with the inauguration of the Human Rights Council in June 2006. Since its inception, the Council has focused on developing the architecture of its future institutions. The year-long institution-building efforts led to the adoption by consensus in June 2007 of a package of reforms, including the establishment of a universal periodic review mechanism by which the Council is meant to examine the situation of human rights in all countries. I expressed concern at the Council's decision to single out only one specific regional item in its agenda and through its special sessions, given the range and scope of allegations of human rights violations throughout the world. The review holds great promise to strengthen the universality as well as the interdependence, indivisibility and interrelatedness of all human rights as we mark the sixtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 2008.

88. The Council has also reviewed the system of special procedures, which my predecessor, in an assessment I fully share, described as the "crown jewel" of the international human rights protection system. In its first year, the Council adopted a code of conduct for the mandate holders, which is expected to bring greater clarity and consistency to their work. In the second year, the Council is expected to assess individual mandates and identify protection gaps where the system can be strengthened.

89. Over the past year, milestones were reached in respect of several important new human rights treaties. The Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment entered into force in June 2006. In addition, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto and the International Convention for the

Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance were adopted in December 2006.

90. Bold steps are now being taken by the international community to end grave violations against children affected by armed conflict. The monitoring and reporting mechanism called for by the Security Council in its resolution 1612 (2005) has been established in 12 countries, focusing on six categories of grave violations against children. I have submitted numerous country-specific reports on this issue to the dedicated working group of the Security Council on children and armed conflict, with specific recommendations to address the situation of children. The working group, the United Nations system, and the concerned parties to conflict have acted upon my recommendations in a number of these situations.

91. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) has been working to meet the greatly increased demand for support to the year-round meetings of the Human Rights Council and the new human rights treaty bodies. Meanwhile, OHCHR has also pursued its own transformation. Implementation of its first biennial strategic management plan to realize the vision contained in the High Commissioner's plan of action has proceeded apace to strengthen the country engagement, leadership and thematic expertise of the Office, as well as its partnerships with other United Nations entities, civil society and other stakeholders.

92. In 2006, the Office of the High Commissioner endeavoured to strengthen its field presences. It operated 11 country offices, including a newly opened office in Togo and seven regional offices, and reached agreement with the Government of Bolivia to open a new office in that country, as well as an agreement with the Government of Panama to establish a regional office for Central America in Panama City.

93. More than 400 human rights officers are now posted to United Nations peace missions around the world so as to integrate human rights into their work and report on human rights challenges. Furthermore, the creation of a rapid response unit at OHCHR headquarters has permitted a more effective response to sudden deteriorations in human rights situations on the ground.

Democracy and good governance

94. The United Nations continues to foster democracy and good governance, not only through its assistance in the holding of credible elections, but through a wide range of activities to promote democratic institutions and practices. These include support for independent judiciaries and parliaments, strong national human rights policies and institutions, transparency and accountability in government, civic education, free expression, and vibrant civil societies with opportunities for participation. In this regard, electoral processes are increasingly considered not as an end in themselves but as a bridge to peacebuilding and sustainable development. The implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption has become a special priority for the United Nations system in improving the quality of governance in its Member States.

95. Although the past year saw the scaling-down of several large and complex electoral operations, including operations in Afghanistan, Iraq and Liberia, the

United Nations made a major contribution to the holding of historic parliamentary, presidential and provincial assembly elections in July and October 2006 in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

96. Meanwhile, the volume of technical electoral assistance to Member States continued to increase. More than 30 technical assistance projects were launched during the past year, mainly through UNDP. United Nations electoral assistance is often provided, moreover, in complex political environments. In the case of Mauritania, following the advice of the United Nations, the national authorities put specific measures in place that contributed to the credibility of a constitutional referendum and parliamentary and local elections in 2006, and presidential elections in 2007.

97. As countries enter the post-conflict phase, the focus of United Nations assistance often shifts to consolidating the experience gained by newly created electoral institutions. An example is Liberia, where in September 2006 the United Nations Mission in Liberia handed over responsibility for long-term United Nations electoral assistance to UNDP.

98. The Sixth International Conference of New or Restored Democracies, held in Doha from 29 October to 1 November 2006, reaffirmed a common commitment to democratization on the part of the 100 Governments, 69 parliaments and 97 civil society organizations which took part. An advisory board and a nucleus secretariat were established to assist the Chair of the Conference in implementing the decisions of the Conference.

99. The United Nations Democracy Fund has begun to make its mark. During its first year of activities it funded 122 projects out of 1,300 proposals submitted. The projects are implemented in partnership with diverse national actors. The Fund's activities encouraged transparency in government and supported national human rights institutions, civic education, electoral systems and processes, as well as political parties. There was a major focus on the participation of youth and women in decision-making, 62 per cent of submitted proposals containing a significant gender component and 37 per cent explicitly promoting women's rights and gender equality.

100. Despite these positive developments, however, efforts to expand democratic governance still face significant challenges. Many countries continue to limit fundamental freedoms, and Governments face problems of public sector efficiency, transparency and accountability. Women are playing a growing role in building democracy, but in the top leadership positions their numbers remain limited. Indigenous peoples and marginalized groups are also often excluded from power. Moreover, without vigorous democratic participation, official accountability, and strengthened institutional capacity, Governments are unlikely to deliver on their commitments to achieve the Millennium Declaration, including the Millennium Development Goals, and other internationally agreed development goals.

Humanitarian affairs

101. Over the course of the past year, numerous crises across the globe underlined the need for a more predictable and effective humanitarian response. The United Nations system has sought to address these concerns in a comprehensive, forward-

looking manner. Two issues warrant particular attention: improving the protection of civilians, and increasing the global investment in disaster risk reduction and response preparedness given the impact of climate change.

102. There were positive developments in several long-standing emergencies, including those in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nepal and northern Uganda. Nevertheless, protracted conflicts in Darfur, the Middle East, Somalia and Sri Lanka continued to cause widespread suffering, violence, abuse and displacement for millions, primarily women and children. Meanwhile, disasters resulting from natural hazards, including heavy flooding in Bangladesh, Mozambique, Pakistan and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, continued to take a heavy toll on lives and livelihoods.

103. In Darfur, still the world's largest humanitarian operation, violent attacks against civilians including rape, coupled with the destruction of livelihoods, have displaced almost 520,000 civilians since June 2006, bringing today's total to 2.2 million internally displaced persons. This is in addition to more than 230,000 people from Darfur who have sought refuge in Chad, and 173,000 Chadians displaced within Chad itself. More than 12,300 aid workers, primarily Sudanese, are trying to provide humanitarian assistance to 4.2 million people in need.

104. Overall, the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo remained the world's most deadly, with 4 million casualties since 1998 resulting primarily from disease, hunger and displacement.

105. In Somalia, an upsurge in fighting between clan militias and government forces backed by Ethiopian troops forced more than 400,000 people to flee Mogadishu. Approximately 71,000 new Somali refugees have sought refuge in neighbouring countries since June 2006. Renewed fighting in Sri Lanka has displaced an estimated 184,000 people during the same period, bringing the total number of displaced to 437,000. About 103,000 people have recently returned home in eastern Sri Lanka.

106. In the Middle East, violent conflict continues to extract a heavy toll in human lives and to tragically affect the daily lives of ordinary people. In the summer of 2006, military strikes in Lebanon and Israel displaced more than a million people in Lebanon and 300,000 in Israel. Approximately 8 million Iraqi civilians are now in urgent need of humanitarian assistance, including more than 2.2 million internally displaced and more than 2 million taking refuge primarily in the Syrian Arab Republic and Jordan.

107. In 2007, the global refugee population continues to increase, owing primarily to refugee flows from Iraq. According to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees there are now an estimated 10 million refugees in the world, excluding Palestinian refugees in the area of operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. Globally, there are now 24.5 million internally displaced persons.

108. Since mid-2006, 406 natural disasters have affected 227 million people and resulted in $40.6 billion in economic damage. Weather-related disasters accounted for 85 per cent of all reported disasters, and affected millions across wide swathes of Asia and Africa, killing 18,411 people and inflicting more than $29.4 billion in economic losses.

109. Looking forward, the trend towards more frequent incidence and greater severity of natural disasters is likely to continue. Climate change, urbanization, rising population density and displacement contribute to this trend. The United Nations and its partners will continue to support the affected Governments and communities in meeting their humanitarian needs.

110. Safe, unhindered access for humanitarian workers is fundamental to humanitarian operations. Unfortunately, both access and security have declined significantly since June 2006, with grave consequences for those communities reliant on a humanitarian lifeline. In the past 14 months, 24 aid workers were killed in Sri Lanka — 21 in 2006 and 3 in the first half of 2007. Another 17 were killed in Darfur. More than 115 humanitarian vehicles were hijacked in Darfur during the period. Daily attacks, including assaults, banditry and other violence, targeting aid workers further limited humanitarian access. At times, nearly 1 million people in Darfur have been cut off from assistance. Humanitarian access to most of Iraq and key areas of Afghanistan, Somalia and the occupied Palestinian territory has also been severely limited.

111. Efforts to strengthen the United Nations humanitarian system proceeded on three fronts. The Central Emergency Response Fund, launched in March 2006 and backed by strong donor support, marked a significant step forward in improving the speed and predictability of funding for rapid-onset and neglected crises. As at mid-August 2007, the Emergency Relief Coordinator had committed $471.6 million from the Fund to 557 urgent, life-saving projects in 50 countries. The cluster approach to improved sectoral leadership and capacity was implemented in a dozen humanitarian emergencies, while training and other efforts were launched to bolster the humanitarian coordinator system. The year also saw a renewed focus on building partnerships among United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, other international organizations and the private sector.

112. Demands for humanitarian assistance are likely to grow in the coming years, as are the challenges involved in providing it. I have called upon all Member States to increase their support for humanitarian action accordingly. The United Nations and its humanitarian partners are committed to assisting Governments in preparing for and responding to these challenges.

Chapter V
Strengthening the United Nations

113. Every day we are reminded of the need for a strengthened United Nations, as we face a growing array of new challenges, including humanitarian crises, human rights violations, armed conflicts and important health and environmental concerns. Seldom has the United Nations been called upon to do so much for so many. I am determined to breathe new life and inject renewed confidence into a strengthened United Nations firmly anchored in the twenty-first century, and which is effective, efficient, coherent and accountable.

The intergovernmental machinery

114. During the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, Security Council reform remained one of the most debated issues. The President of the Assembly, assisted by six facilitators, led a thorough consultations process during which the members were able to review this important matter in all its aspects. This process resulted in the submission to the President by the facilitators of two reports, on 19 April and 26 June 2007. Both reports reaffirmed the commitment expressed by world leaders in the 2005 World Summit Outcome to pursue Security Council reform as an integral part of the ongoing United Nations reform process, and concluded that the status quo is not acceptable to an overwhelming majority of the Member States. The main recommendation of the reports is that the Member States consider an "intermediary approach", as a "compromise solution" with a view to unblocking the process. It is important that Member States continue their efforts to reach agreement on this important outstanding issue on the reform agenda.

115. On 2 August 2007, the General Assembly adopted by consensus resolution 61/292 on revitalizing the role and authority of the General Assembly and strengthening its performance. The resolution focuses on the need to implement previous resolutions on the revitalization of the General Assembly. In this regard, the holding of four informal thematic debates during the sixty-first session on partnerships towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals: taking stock, moving forward; gender equality and the empowerment of women; civilizations and the challenge for peace: obstacles and opportunities; and climate change as a global challenge offered the members excellent opportunities to debate some of the most pressing challenges facing the international community. I shall continue to lend the necessary support to Member States in their efforts to further strengthen the work of the Assembly.

116. During the high-level segment of its substantive session, in July 2007, the Economic and Social Council successfully conducted the first-ever annual ministerial review of progress in the implementation of development goals and targets and launched the Development Cooperation Forum, as mandated by the 2005 World Summit and the General Assembly in its resolution 61/16. These two new functions will help to make the Council a platform for greater accountability, coherence and coordination in meeting the development commitments. Also during the substantive session of 2007 the first Innovation Fair was held, at which organizations of the United Nations system, private sector entities and non-governmental organizations showcased their innovative approaches and projects for

the eradication of poverty and hunger. The newly strengthened Council will better enable the Organization to take effective steps towards the realization of the global partnership for development; this represents an important landmark in advancing the implementation of the United Nations development agenda.

The Secretariat

117. At the 2005 World Summit the Member States reaffirmed their commitment to strengthening the United Nations with a view to enhancing its authority and efficiency, as well as its capacity to address effectively the full range of challenges of our time. In subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly on reform of the United Nations, Member States have consistently placed a premium on strengthened accountability in the Organization, including greater accountability of the Secretary-General to the Member States, for the effective and efficient implementation of legislative mandates and the use of human and financial resources.

118. The Member States have also called for improved managerial performance, including improvements in work processes, greater transparency and oversight, and the highest standards of ethical conduct among staff. In addition, Member States have reaffirmed the principle set out in the Charter of the need for the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity as paramount considerations in the employment of staff, with due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution.

119. When I took my oath of office, I firmly stated my commitment to a stronger capacity of the Organization to deliver more effectively. This is also why I placed emphasis on a strengthened capacity to manage and sustain peacekeeping operations. I also strongly affirmed my commitment to a more transparent and accountable Secretariat, and the highest levels of efficiency, competence and integrity. This is why both myself and the Deputy Secretary-General have led by example and made public our financial disclosures. The good name of the United Nations rests on our individual and collective commitment to the highest ethical standards. Under the Ethics Office we are committed to implementing new policies and training initiatives in order to foster a working climate steeped in a culture of ethics, transparency and accountability.

120. I am committed to strengthening the accountability framework which you the Member States have requested and which I have identified as a priority. The Deputy Secretary-General has been engaged on my behalf in a process of meeting with each of my senior managers on their performance compacts. This is the first time that the Secretariat has engaged in a consultative process on the compacts. I see this exercise as an opportunity for us to forge a new relationship of commitment to performance and of building teamwork and mutual support.

121. I am reviving the full range of internal tools such as the Management Performance Board and the Management Committee, which Member States have welcomed as a means of strengthening the accountability framework. These mechanisms are also good vehicles for building a greater sense of awareness, sensitivity and across-the-board managerial commitment to accountability.

122. These are all critical components for ensuring adequate institutional follow-up to the recommendations of the oversight bodies and for keeping the momentum of

reform on track, in a coherent and coordinated manner. The latter will be particularly critical in the months ahead as we seek to deliver and manage the proposed improvements in the following areas: systems of internal controls, risk management and accountability framework; the human resource base of the Organization, through enhanced mobility, training and career development; a new system of internal justice; and the synchronization of the enterprise resource planning system and the transition to the new International Public Sector Accounting Standards, which will facilitate the changeover to more modern business processes and practices improving, inter alia, the quality and credibility of financial reporting.

123. Taken together, these proposed changes will have the cumulative effect of positively transforming the human resource base of the Organization, enhancing the managerial decision-making tools, and allowing for better financial controls and more accurate and timely management reporting.

Cooperating with regional organizations

124. I attach great importance to strengthening United Nations cooperation with regional organizations, and have been working closely with them on issues ranging from peace and security to climate change and the Millennium Development Goals. I also fully share the commitment of my predecessors to the holding of high-level meetings with the heads of regional organizations, seven of which have been held since 1994. At the same time, I am reassessing the process in order to refocus the meetings so that they can add more practical value.

125. I have continued to work with the Security Council and the General Assembly in enhancing cooperation with regional organizations. At its sixty-first session the General Assembly adopted 21 resolutions containing requests for cooperation in the areas of international peace and security, development, the environment and disarmament. The various departments of the Secretariat are in the process of implementing those mandates.

126. In addition, following its debate in March 2007 on the relationship between the United Nations and regional organizations in the maintenance of international peace and security, the Security Council, in a presidential statement (S/PRST/2007/7), requested a report on specific proposals on how the United Nations can better support arrangements for further cooperation and coordination with regional organizations under Chapter VIII of the Charter. I am closely consulting with regional organizations in the preparation of my report to the Council.

System-wide coherence

127. The United Nations could perform far better in delivering on its vision and mission. The Organization is fragmented, especially at the country level, and it lacks synergy at the global level. I believe the report of the High-level Panel on United Nations System-wide Coherence in the areas of development, humanitarian assistance and the environment (see A/61/583) has produced thought-provoking and far-reaching proposals to address these shortcomings.

128. In assessing the Panel's proposals in my report (A/61/836), I expressed my support for the principle of a stronger, more coherent United Nations. I support the recommendations contained in the Panel's report, which will enable the Organization to support the efforts of national Governments to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals. I also mentioned that we need to place the Panel's recommendations firmly within the context of the wider United Nations reform agenda to allow us to take full advantage of existing processes.

129. I have consulted widely with the Member States and the President of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, who has established a process to review the recommendations of the Panel's report with the support of two Co-Chairs, the Ambassadors of Barbados and Luxembourg. Building consensus around a process which will lead to the implementation of the main clusters of recommendations in the Panel's report is critical.

130. As we reach the mid-point to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, it is important that we redouble our efforts to create a United Nations that is better able to address the challenges of our times. How we improve the ability of the United Nations to deliver in development, humanitarian assistance and the environment affects millions of men, women and children around the world who depend on us to meet their basic human needs.

131. I look forward to working closely with Member States and intergovernmental bodies and will support the implementation of the Panel's recommendations. We need to move forward with a common vision for a more coherent United Nations system, capable of delivering as one to meet the needs and expectations of the peoples around the world.

Chapter VI
Global constituencies

132. An ever-increasing number and variety of non-governmental actors are making important contributions in international affairs. Over the past year cooperation with civil society and the private sector has continued to develop in response to today's complex political, economic, social, humanitarian, human rights and environmental challenges. The United Nations must of necessity work closely with global civil society, since non-governmental organizations are increasingly important for the achievement of its goals. We can anticipate that the engagement with civil society will continue to grow, which will require a flexible approach by the Organization.

Strengthening ties to civil society

133. The United Nations engagement with civil society has been an important component in the work of the Organization and continues to grow. During the past year, the United Nations system continued to engage in many ways and on a wide range of subjects with civil society, both in meeting rooms and in the field.

134. The Members of the United Nations have increasingly come to realize the key role of civil society in addressing the challenges facing the international community. Further to the three interactive hearings held in the past year with civil society on AIDS, the least developed countries, and migration and development, civil society also took part in the informal thematic debates hosted by the sixty-first President of the session of the General Assembly. In addition, civil society and non-governmental organizations intervened in 2007 in the newly created annual ministerial review of the Economic and Social Council and the Development Cooperation Forum round tables in July, and presented their initiatives and experiences in the fight against poverty and hunger at the first Innovation Fair, held during the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council. The United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, held in 2006, allowed members of non-governmental organizations to actively participate in the review process, including by presenting their perspectives on the outcome document during Member States' negotiations.

135. In 2006, the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations conferred consultative status with the Economic and Social Council on 155 non-governmental organizations. The number of civil society organizations in consultative status with the Council has now reached 3,050. At the Seventh Global Forum on Reinventing Government, hosted by the United Nations at Vienna at the end of June 2007, there was a strong call on Member States to support the participation of civil society as a full partner in governance.

136. In the field, civil society plays a critical role in the operational activities of many United Nations entities and has knowledge, experience and reach that are difficult to match by the United Nations. For example, the World Food Programme alone saw an increase in the number of civil society partners from 2,274 in 2005 to 3,255 in 2006.

137. The United Nations Office for Partnerships serves as a gateway to civil society organizations, as well as companies, foundations and others, to build partnerships with these constituencies to achieve global international goals. The Office routinely provides advice on partnerships in a broad range of sectors including biodiversity, climate change, education, health, telecommunications, water and sanitation, and world heritage. The Office has also facilitated United Nations-led advocacy in the areas of human security, including trafficking, urban poverty, gender-based violence and human rights.

138. During the first month of my tenure as Secretary-General, I stated that "no United Nations development effort — whether advocacy for a broad cause or support for specific goals — can make real headway without support from civil society". We must all continue to ensure that the voice of this essential constituency will be heard at the global level, and work to achieve a better regional balance of international civil society organizations at United Nations meetings.

Engaging the business community

139. Across the United Nations system, engagement with the private sector continues to gain importance. Such cooperation — in the areas of philanthropy, partnership projects, and the application of universal values in business operations — is increasingly viewed throughout the system as an effective method of advancing the Organization's priorities. Common goals, such as building markets, combating corruption, safeguarding the environment and ensuring social inclusion, have resulted in unprecedented partnerships and openness.

140. In the past year, the joint United Nations-business agenda has gained new scale through the United Nations Global Compact and the Global Compact Leaders Summit, which I was honoured to chair at the United Nations Office at Geneva in July 2007. Bringing together 1,000 leaders from all sectors, the Summit demonstrated that organizing business practices around universal principles is a winning proposition. Fresh impetus was given to practical United Nations-business initiatives focused on areas such as development, education, financial markets and water. Ultimately, the Leaders Summit bolstered the case for system-wide United Nations-business engagement by showing the ability of corporate responsibility and cross-sector cooperation to contribute enormously to the goals of the United Nations.

141. Improving the capacity of the United Nations to act in partnership with business remains an important area for action. While good progress has been made in the past year, challenges continue in areas including the effective sharing of experiences across the system and increased staff capacity to engage with the private sector. The United Nations must continue to explore how to maximize engagement with business, while safeguarding the Organization's integrity and improving its accountability.

Chapter VII
Conclusion

142. As this report makes clear, the United Nations is engaged with a range of pressing global issues in every part of the world today. This sustained engagement reflects the breadth and depth of our commitment to achieving a safer, more just and prosperous world. It also amply demonstrates the necessity and the promise of effective multilateralism.

143. The year ahead promises continued high demand for the United Nations and the many services we provide. Of the many old challenges that we face today, the one which affects the greatest number of men, women and children is poverty. We live in an age in which there is unprecedented wealth and widespread deprivation. This is why it is vital this coming year, at the halfway point of the Millennium Development Goal calendar, to refocus and revitalize our efforts to ensure that the Millennium Development Goals are indeed achieved for all by 2015. An area that will require special efforts is that of global health. As global health has become a more visible and universally recognized need, new players and new money have emerged in recent years, but major coordination constraints remain and more needs to be done on health systems.

144. Strengthening peace operations must also feature prominently in the year ahead. Not only must we follow through and deepen the reforms to strengthen our support for field operations, we must also build on momentum in the area of peacebuilding and intensify our efforts to prevent conflict in the first place.

145. We also have the opportunity in the year ahead to consolidate gains in counter-terrorism by moving expeditiously to implement the landmark Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy adopted by the General Assembly in 2006.

146. In the case of disarmament, the challenge ahead is more fundamental. We must take initial steps to overcome the deadlock that has characterized the major disarmament forums and instruments in recent years.

147. The threat of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity continues to scar the conscience of humanity. In the coming year I hope we can make progress in operationalizing the historic agreement on the responsibility to protect made by leaders at the 2005 World Summit.

148. The United Nations is taking on, and must continue to take on, global challenges that no Government can tackle alone. There is none so acute as climate change. The coming year will be decisive in putting us on the path to addressing the existential climate change challenge. We cannot miss this opportunity. The problems confronting the international community are daunting but I do not believe they are insurmountable. It is clear, however, that finding solutions to our common global problems depends on the collective effort of many actors, including the Member States, civil society and the private sector.

149. The world needs a renewed, revitalized and more responsive United Nations now more than ever. The Organization must be capable of responding swiftly and effectively to the challenges of our ever-changing world. We need to close the gap between rhetoric and reality. We will achieve this only if in the year ahead we can agree on fundamental reforms to transform the Organization's human resource base,

enhance accountability, strengthen management performance, and adopt more modern business processes and practices.

150. As Secretary-General I will do everything within my power to uphold the solemn duty of the United Nations to pursue the aims enshrined in its Charter. Let us all strive to make the United Nations an Organization that can better meet the world's greatest needs and highest aspirations.

Annex I

Millennium Development Goals, targets and indicators, 2007: statistical tables

Goal 1
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than $1 a day

Indicator 1

Population living below $1 purchasing power parity per day[a,b]

(Percentage)

	1990	*1999*	*2004*
Developing regions	31.6	23.4	19.2
Northern Africa	2.6	2.0	1.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	46.8	45.9	41.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	10.3	9.6	8.7
Eastern Asia	33.0	17.8	9.9
Southern Asia	41.1	33.4	29.5
South-Eastern Asia	20.8	8.9	6.8
Western Asia	1.6	2.5	3.8
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.5	5.5	0.6
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	<0.1	1.3	0.7

[a] High-income economies, as defined by the World Bank, are excluded.
[b] Estimates by the World Bank, April 2007.

Indicator 2

Poverty gap ratio[a]

(Percentage)

	1990	*2004*
Developing regions	9.3	5.4
Northern Africa	0.5	0.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	19.5	17.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.5	3.0
Eastern Asia	8.9	2.1
Southern Asia	11.0	6.7
South-Eastern Asia	5.1	1.5
Western Asia	0.4	0.9

	1990	2004
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.1	0.1
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	—	0.2

[a] Measures the magnitude of poverty. Expressed as a percentage of the poverty line, it is the result of multiplying the proportion of people who live below the poverty line by the difference between the poverty line and the average income of the population living under the poverty line. High-income economies, as defined by the World Bank, are excluded.

Indicator 3
Share of poorest quintile in national consumption[a]
(Percentage)

	1990	2004
Developing regions	4.6	3.9
Northern Africa	6.2	6.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.4	3.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.8	2.7
Eastern Asia	7.1	4.5
Southern Asia	7.2	6.7
South-Eastern Asia	6.2	6.1
Western Asia	5.9	5.4
Commonwealth of Independent States	7.9	6.2
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	8.3	7.8

[a] High-income economies, as defined by the World Bank, are excluded.

Target 2
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Indicator 4
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age

(a) Total
(Percentage)

	1990	2005
Developing regions	33	27
Northern Africa	10	8
Sub-Saharan Africa	33	29
Latin America and the Caribbean	11	7
Eastern Asia	19	7
Southern Asia	53	46
South-Eastern Asia	39	28

	1990	2005
Western Asia	11	7
Oceania	—	—

(b) By sex (1996-2005)

(Percentage)

	Boys	Girls	Boy:girl ratio
Developing regions	27	28	0.96
Northern Africa	8	7	1.14
Sub-Saharan Africa	29	27	1.07
Latin America and the Caribbean	8	8	1.00
Eastern Asia	10	11	0.91
Southern Asia	43	46	0.93
South-Eastern Asia	28	28	1.00
Western Asia	14	14	1.00
Oceania	—	—	—

Indicator 5

Population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

(No new global or regional data are available. Data are from the 2006 report.)

(Percentage)

	1990-1992	2001-2003
Developing regions	20	17
Northern Africa	4	4
Sub-Saharan Africa	33	31
Latin America and the Caribbean	13	10
Eastern Asia	16	12
Southern Asia	25	21
South-Eastern Asia	18	12
Western Asia	6	9
Oceania	15	12
Commonwealth of Independent States	7[a]	7
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	16[a]	20
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	4[a]	3
Developed regions	<2.5[a]	<2.5
Least developed countries	22	19
Landlocked developing countries	38	36
Small island developing States	23	19

[a] Data refer to the period 1993-1995.

Goal 2
Achieve universal primary education

Target 3
Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

Indicator 6
Net enrolment ratio in primary education

(a) Total

(Primary- and secondary-level enrolees per 100 children of primary-education enrolment age)

	1990/91	*1998/99*	*2004/05*
World	82.5	85.0	88.8
Developing regions	80.2	83.5	87.9
Northern Africa	82.0	89.9	95.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	53.7	57.4	70.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	86.8	93.8	96.7
Eastern Asia	98.6	99.0	94.9
Southern Asia	74.5	81.3	90.0
South-Eastern Asia	93.8	91.8	93.8
Western Asia	80.8	84.9	86.4
Oceania	74.6	80.6	78.4
Commonwealth of Independent States	90.3	87.1	91.7
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	88.6	93.0	94.0
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	91.1	82.8	89.6
Developed regions	97.3	97.3	96.6
Least developed countries	53.0	59.2	73.6
Landlocked developing countries	52.8	62.1	72.9
Small island developing States	68.3	82.8	82.3

(b) By sex

(Primary- and secondary-level enrollees per 100 children of primary-education enrolment age)

	1990/91		*1998/99*		*2004/05*	
	Boys	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*
World	87.8	77.0	88.0	82.0	90.6	87.0
Developing regions	86.5	73.8	86.8	79.9	89.9	85.7
Northern Africa	89.0	74.7	93.0	86.6	97.4	93.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	57.6	49.9	60.5	54.3	73.1	67.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	87.6	86.5	94.4	93.2	96.6	96.7
Eastern Asia	100.5	96.6	98.2	99.8	94.9	94.9
Southern Asia	89.2	58.8	88.7	73.3	93.4	86.4

	1990/91		1998/99		2004/05	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
South-Eastern Asia	96.1	92.1	93.6	90.0	95.0	92.7
Western Asia	87.4	73.7	89.5	80.2	89.6	83.0
Oceania	78.2	70.6	82.7	78.3	82.1	74.4
Commonwealth of Independent States	90.6	90.1	87.6	86.6	91.7	91.6
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	88.9	88.3	93.5	92.5	94.4	93.6
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	91.3	90.9	83.3	82.2	89.3	89.8
Developed regions	97.2	97.4	97.3	97.2	96.3	96.8
Least developed countries	58.6	47.2	62.9	55.4	76.4	70.6
Landlocked developing countries	57.1	48.4	66.4	57.7	75.7	70.1
Small island developing States	64.4	72.3	83.5	82.0	83.8	80.7

Indicator 7a

Proportion of pupils starting grade one who reach last grade of primary

(No global or regional data are available.)

Indicator 7b

Primary completion rate[a]

	1998/99			2004/05		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
World	82.8	85.8	79.7	87.6	89.8	85.1
Developing regions	80.4	84.0	76.7	86.0	88.6	83.4
Northern Africa	86.4	90.2	82.5	93.9	96.7	91.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	50.7	55.1	46.2	60.8	65.9	55.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	96.2	95.7	96.7	98.5	97.5	99.5
Eastern Asia	101.8	101.6	102.0	100.1	100.3	99.8
Southern Asia	71.2	78.5	63.4	84.1	87.9	80.0
South-Eastern Asia	88.2	89.1	87.3	94.0	93.8	94.3
Western Asia	80.7	86.8	74.2	85.1	90.2	79.8
Oceania	64.5	65.2	63.7	61.4	64.8	57.7
Commonwealth of Independent States	93.3	93.8	92.8	97.1	97.4	96.8
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	97.7	98.3	97.2	101.6	102.2	100.9
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	90.9	91.3	90.5	93.8	93.8	93.7
Developed regions	98.7	98.1	99.3	97.7	98.7	96.7
Least developed countries	48.7	53.2	44.0	56.8	60.9	52.6

	1998/99			2004/05		
	Total	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*
Landlocked developing countries	55.3	61.5	49.0	62.0	66.7	57.2
Small island developing States	73.5	73.2	73.9	76.0	76.3	75.7

[a] Calculated through the gross intake rate at the last grade of primary school, as follows: total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade. *Global Education Digest 2004: Comparing Education Statistics across the World.* United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics.

Indicator 8

Literacy rate of 15-24 years-olds: women and men[a]

(Percentage who can both ready and write)

	1984-1994			1995-2004		
	Total	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*
World	83.5	87.8	79.2	87.4	90.3	84.4
Developing regions	80.2	85.4	75.0	85.0	88.5	81.4
Northern Africa	66.7	76.7	56.3	84.3	89.9	78.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	64.4	71.0	58.4	67.8	72.2	63.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	93.7	93.3	94.2	96.0	95.6	96.5
Eastern Asia	94.5	97.1	91.8	98.9	99.2	98.5
Southern Asia	60.7	71.6	49.1	74.6	82.1	66.6
South-Eastern Asia	94.9	95.9	93.9	96.2	96.4	96.0
Western Asia	88.5	93.8	82.9	91.8	95.5	88.0
Oceania	73.0	75.3	70.6	72.8	74.9	70.5
Commonwealth of Independent States	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.8
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.7
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.8
Developed regions	98.7	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4
Least developed countries	56.3	64.0	49.1	62.3	67.9	57.1
Landlocked developing countries	60.3	66.4	54.8	63.6	67.5	60.2
Small island developing States	85.7	86.0	85.4	86.5	86.4	86.6

[a] Regional averages are calculated using a weighted average of the latest available observed data point for each country or territory for the reference period. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics estimates have been used for countries with missing data.

Goal 3
Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 4
Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

Indicator 9

Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education

(Gross enrolment ratios)

(a) Primary

	1991	*1999*	*2005*
World	0.89	0.92	0.95
Developing regions	0.87	0.91	0.94
Northern Africa	0.82	0.90	0.93
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.84	0.86	0.89
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.97	0.97	0.96
Eastern Asia	0.93	1.01	0.99
Southern Asia	0.76	0.82	0.93
South-Eastern Asia	0.96	0.96	0.97
Western Asia	0.83	0.87	0.91
Oceania	0.92	0.95	0.91
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.99	0.99	0.99
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	0.99	0.99	0.99
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	1.00	0.99	1.00
Developed regions	0.99	1.00	0.99
Least developed countries	0.79	0.85	0.89
Landlocked developing countries	0.82	0.83	0.89
Small island developing States	0.96	0.96	0.95

(b) Secondary

	1999	*2005*
World	0.91	0.94
Developing regions	0.89	0.93
Northern Africa	0.93	0.97
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.82	0.80
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.07	1.08
Eastern Asia	0.95	1.00
Southern Asia	0.74	0.83
South-Eastern Asia	0.97	1.01

	1999	2005
Western Asia	0.81	0.84
Oceania	0.94	0.92
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.99	0.97
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	0.96	0.95
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	1.00	0.97
Developed regions	1.00	1.00
Least developed countries	0.77	0.81
Landlocked developing countries	0.81	0.82
Small island developing States	1.06	1.04

(c) Tertiary

	1999	2005
World	0.96	1.05
Developing regions	0.78	0.91
Northern Africa	0.69	1.02
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.69	0.63
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.12	1.17
Eastern Asia	0.55	0.90
Southern Asia	0.63	0.74
South-Eastern Asia	0.92	0.99
Western Asia	0.82	0.89
Oceania	0.69	0.90
Commonwealth of Independent States	1.20	1.29
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	0.89	1.05
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	1.27	1.33
Developed regions	1.19	1.28
Least developed countries	0.57	0.63
Landlocked developing countries	0.74	0.85
Small island developing States	1.21	1.60

Indicator 10

Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old

(No data presented, see endnotes).

Indicator 11

Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector

(Percentage)

	1990	*1995*	*2000*	*2005*
World	35.6	36.7	37.8	38.9
Northern Africa	19.8	19.8	18.6	20.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	28.0	29.1	30.3	31.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	37.2	38.6	40.4	42.1
Eastern Asia	37.8	38.8	39.5	40.5
Southern Asia	13.1	14.9	16.7	18.1
South-Eastern Asia	37.5	37.0	38.6	38.7
Western Asia	16.3	17.9	19.4	21.2
Oceania	28.5	31.7	35.2	37.8
Commonwealth of Independent States	48.8	49.3	50.2	51.2
Developed regions	43.5	44.8	45.7	46.6

Indicator 12

Seats held by women in national parliaments[a]

(Percentage)

	1990	*1997*	*2002*	*2007*[b]
World	12.8	11.4	13.8	17.1
Developing regions	10.4	10.1	12.1	15.7
Northern Africa	2.6	1.8	2.2	8.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.2	9.0	12.0	16.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.9	12.4	15.7	20.5
Eastern Asia	20.2	19.3	20.2	19.5
Southern Asia	5.7	5.9	4.9	13.0
South-Eastern Asia	10.4	10.8	13.9	16.7
Western Asia	4.6	3.0	5.2	7.9
Oceania	1.2	1.6	2.4	2.6
Commonwealth of Independent States	—	6.2	8.6	11.5
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	—	7.0	8.8	10.4
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	—	5.4	8.4	12.4
Developed regions	16.3	15.6	19.1	21.8
Least developed countries	7.3	7.3	10.4	16.2
Landlocked developing countries	14.0	6.6	10.7	17.5
Small island developing States	15.2	11.3	14.2	19.1

[a] Single or lower house only.
[b] As at 31 January 2007.

Goal 4
Reduce child mortality

Target 5
Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-5 mortality rate

Indicator 13
Under-5 mortality rate
(Per 1,000 live births)

	1990	*2005*
World	95	76
Developing regions	106	83
Northern Africa	88	35
Sub-Saharan Africa	185	166
Latin America and the Caribbean	54	31
Eastern Asia	48	27
Southern Asia	126	82
South-Eastern Asia	78	41
Western Asia	68	55
Oceania	80	63
Commonwealth of Independent States	49	40
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	81	72
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	27	17
Developed regions	12	6
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	29	17

Indicator 14
Infant mortality rate[a]
(Per 1,000 live births)

	1990	*2005*
World	65	52
Developing regions	71	57
Northern Africa	66	30
Sub-Saharan Africa	110	99
Latin America and the Caribbean	43	26
Eastern Asia	37	23
Southern Asia	87	62
South-Eastern Asia	53	31
Western Asia	53	45
Oceania	59	47
Commonwealth of Independent States	39	33

	1990	2005
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	67	60
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	21	14
Developed regions	10	5
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	25	14

[a] Under age 1.

Indicator 15
1-year-old children immunized against measles[a]

(Percentage)

	1990	2005
World	73	77
Developing regions	71	75
Northern Africa	85	95
Sub-Saharan Africa	57	64
Latin America and the Caribbean	76	92
Eastern Asia[b]	98	87
Southern Asia	57	65
South-Eastern Asia	72	80
Western Asia	80	91
Oceania	70	63
Commonwealth of Independent States	85	98
Developed regions	84	93
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	93	96

[a] Percentage of children 12-23 months of age who received at least one dose of measles vaccine.

[b] Differences in the methods of calculating coverage in China from 1990 to 2005 account for most of the reported decrease.

Goal 5
Improve maternal health

Target 6
Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

Indicator 16
Maternal mortality ratio[a]

(No new global or regional data are available. Data are from the 2005 report.)

	2000
World	400
Developing regions	450
Northern Africa	130
Sub-Saharan Africa	920
Latin America and the Caribbean	190
Eastern Asia	55
Southern Asia	540
South-Eastern Asia	210
Western Asia	190
Oceania	240
Commonwealth of Independent States	68
Developed regions	14

[a] Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

Indicator 17
Births attended by skilled health personnel
(Percentage)

	1990	*2005*
World	47	59
Developing regions	43	57
Northern Africa	40	75
Sub-Saharan Africa	42	45
Latin America and the Caribbean	72	89
Eastern Asia	51	83
Southern Asia	30	38
South-Eastern Asia	38	68
Western Asia	60	66
Oceania	—	—
Commonwealth of Independent States	99	98
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	97	93
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	99	99
Developed regions	—	—
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	96	98

Indicator 19c[a]

Contraceptive prevalence rate[b]

(Percentage)

	1990	*2005*
World	54.6	63.5
Developing regions	52.0	62.7
Northern Africa	41.7	59.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.3	21.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	62.4	71.5
Eastern Asia	77.9	89.4
Southern Asia	40.2	54.0
South-Eastern Asia	47.0	59.7
Western Asia	50.1	49.7
Oceania	—	—
Commonwealth of Independent States	—	—
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	50.4	60.5
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	62.7	63.3
Developed regions	69.8	68.4

[a] This indicator was moved from goal 6 to goal 5, as agreed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goal indicators in March 2007.

[b] Percentage of women aged 15-49 who are married or in union using contraception.

Goal 6
Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 7
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Indicator 18

HIV prevalence

(Percentage)

	1990		*2002*		*2006*	
	Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence	*Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women*	*Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence*	*Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women*	*Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence*	*Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women*
Developing regions	0.3	47	1.1	50	1.1	50
Northern Africa	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	18	0.1	23
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.0	54	5.9	58	5.7	59
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.2	26	0.5	32	0.6	33
Eastern Asia	<0.1	15	0.1	22	0.1	28
Southern Asia	0.1	21	0.6	27	0.7	28
South-Eastern Asia	0.1	13	0.4	33	0.5	33

	1990		2002		2006	
	Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence	*Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women*	*Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence*	*Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women*	*Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence*	*Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women*
Western Asia	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	16	0.1	20
Oceania	<0.1	23	1.2	55	1.6	59
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	<0.1	[a]	0.1	[a]	0.2	25
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	<0.1	19	0.9	30	1.3	31
Developed regions	<0.1	16	0.5	30	0.7	30

[a] Data not available; epidemics in this region are recent and no data are available for earlier years.

Indicator 19a

Condom use at last high-risk sex (1999-2005)[a]

	Women		*Men*	
	Number of countries covered	*Percentage using condom*	*Number of countries covered*	*Percentage using condom*
Sub-Saharan Africa	24	28	24	43
Southern Asia	1	51	1	59
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	—	—	3	54

[a] Percentage of women and men aged 15-24 reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-regular sexual partner in the past 12 months, among those who had such a partner in the past 12 months. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Indicator 19b

Population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (1999-2005)[a]

	Women		*Men*	
	Number of countries covered	*Percentage with comprehensive knowledge*	*Number of countries covered*	*Percentage with comprehensive knowledge*
Sub-Saharan Africa	35	24	20	31
Southern Asia	1	21	1	17

	Women		Men	
	Number of countries covered	*Percentage with comprehensive knowledge*	*Number of countries covered*	*Percentage with comprehensive knowledge*
South-Eastern Asia	3	18	—	—
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	5	6	—	—

[a] Percentage of young women and men who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject two common local misconceptions and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit the AIDS virus. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Indicator 20

Ratio of school attendance of orphans aged 10-14 years to school attendance of non-orphans (1995-2005)[a]

	Number of countries with data	*School attendance ratio*
Sub-Saharan Africa	37	0.84

[a] Ratio of the current school attendance rate of children both of whose biological parents have died to the current school attendance rate of children both of whose parents are still alive and who currently live with at least one biological parent. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Target 8
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Indicator 21

Incidence and deaths rates associated with malaria

(No global or regional data are available.)

Indicator 22

Children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets and those with fever who are treated with appropriate antimalarial drugs

(a) Percentage sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets (1999-2006)

Sub-Saharan Africa (35 countries)	5
South-Eastern Asia (4 countries)	4

(b) Percentage with fever who are treated with antimalarial drugs (2000-2006)

Developing regions (46 countries)	22
Sub-Saharan Africa (36 countries)	40
Southern Asia (1 country, India)	12
South-Eastern Asia (5 countries)	2

Indicator 23

Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)[a]

(a) Incidence (number of new cases)

	1990	*2000*	*2005*
World	121	127	127
Developing regions	148	150	149
Northern Africa	54	50	44
Sub-Saharan Africa	148	253	281
Latin America and the Caribbean	100	68	57
Eastern Asia	116	106	101
Southern Asia	171	165	162
South-Eastern Asia	272	231	215
Western Asia	54	44	39
Oceania	201	186	179
Commonwealth of Independent States	51	111	109
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	60	104	116
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	48	113	107
Developed regions	26	19	16
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	61	84	79

(b) Prevalence (number of existing cases)

	1990	*2000*	*2005*
World	292	265	213
Developing regions	367	321	255
Northern Africa	59	53	44
Sub-Saharan Africa	331	482	490
Latin America and the Caribbean	156	98	76
Eastern Asia	319	267	204
Southern Asia	531	427	290
South-Eastern Asia	485	337	274
Western Asia	92	63	56
Oceania	590	457	341

	1990	2000	2005
Commonwealth of Independent States	83	163	137
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	100	139	140
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	78	171	136
Developed regions	31	22	16
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	102	123	88

(c) Deaths

	1990	2000	2005
World	27	26	21
Developing regions	34	31	25
Northern Africa	5	4	3
Sub-Saharan Africa	37	54	55
Latin America and the Caribbean	15	10	8
Eastern Asia	24	20	15
Southern Asia	44	40	29
South-Eastern Asia	66	46	33
Western Asia	8	6	6
Oceania	52	41	32
Commonwealth of Independent States	9	18	17
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	10	15	17
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	9	19	17
Developed regions	3	2	2
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	9	11	11

[a] Excluding persons infected with HIV.

Indicator 24
Tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS)

(a) New cases detected under DOTS

(Smear-positive case detection rate, percentage)

	2000	2005
World	28	60
Developing regions	29	61
Northern Africa	84	92
Sub-Saharan Africa	36	49
Latin America and the Caribbean	43	64
Eastern Asia	30	78
Southern Asia	15	58
South-Eastern Asia	39	73

	2000	2005
Western Asia	34	31
Oceania	12	26
Commonwealth of Independent States	11	32
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	36	51
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	3	25
Developed regions	22	55
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	13	81

(b) Patients successfully treated under DOTS

(Percentage)

	2000	2004
World	82	84
Developing regions	82	84
Northern Africa	88	84
Sub-Saharan Africa	72	74
Latin America and the Caribbean	81	82
Eastern Asia	94	93
South Asia	83	86
South-Eastern Asia	86	87
Western Asia	80	83
Oceania	76	73
Commonwealth of Independent States	76	70
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	78	75
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	68	62
Developed regions	76	68
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	85	83

Goal 7
Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 9
Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Indicator 25
Land area covered by forest

(No new global or regional data are available. Data are from the 2006 report.)

(Percentage)

	1990	*2000*	*2005*
World	31.3	30.6	30.3
Northern Africa	1.3	1.5	1.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	29.2	27.3	26.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	49.9	47.2	46.0
Caribbean	23.4	24.9	26.1
Latin America	50.3	47.5	46.3
Eastern Asia	16.5	18.1	19.8
Southern Asia	14.0	14.3	14.2
South-Eastern Asia	56.3	49.9	46.8
Western Asia	3.3	3.4	3.5
Oceania	68.3	65.0	63.4
Commonwealth of Independent States	38.6	38.7	38.6
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	3.9	3.9	3.9
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	46.6	46.7	46.7
Developed regions	30.4	30.7	30.8

Indicator 26
Terrestrial and marine areas protected[a]

(Protected area as a percentage of total territorial area)

	1990	*2000*	*2006*	*Total*[b]
World	6.4	8.7	9.4	11.6
Developing regions	6.9	9.7	10.4	14.4
Northern Africa	2.6	3.4	3.8	4.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.6	9.1	9.4	12.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.2	13.3	14.5	21.2
Eastern Asia	7.2	10.2	11.2	16.5
Southern Asia	4.6	5.4	5.7	5.9
South-Eastern Asia	4.2	7.1	7.9	11.0

	1990	2000	2006	Total[b]
Western Asia[c]	3.8	18.1	18.2	18.3
Oceania	0.5	1.2	1.3	3.7
Commonwealth of Independent States	1.8	3.1	3.1	11.9
Developed regions	10.0	12.3	13.8	15.1
Least developed countries	7.5	8.4	8.5	11.0
Landlocked developing countries	8.3	10.9	11.0	12.3
Small island developing States	3.4	15.2	15.3	17.3

[a] The ratios were calculated with new data on total territorial area and are therefore not comparable with data available in previous versions of the statistical annex.
[b] Includes designated protected areas with unknown year of establishment up to and including year 2006.
[c] The increase in figures for 2000 and 2006 are due to the establishment of a new large protected area in Saudi Arabia in 1994.

Indicator 27
Energy use per $1,000 gross domestic product (purchasing power parity)

(No data presented; see endnotes.)

Indicator 28
Carbon dioxide emissions and consumption of ozone-depleting substances

(a) Carbon dioxide emissions[a]

	Total (millions of tons)		Per capita (tons)	
	1990	2004	1990	2004
World	22 716	29 000	4.3	4.5
Developed regions	9 657	12 496	10.3	12.4
Developing regions	6 866	12 392	1.7	2.4
Northern Africa	227	476	1.9	3.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	462	676	0.9	0.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 095	1 430	2.5	2.6
Eastern Asia	2 924	5 603	2.4	4.0
Southern Asia	991	1 956	0.8	1.3
South-Eastern Asia	486	1 076	1.1	2.0
Western Asia	675	1 166	4.9	6.1
Oceania	6	8	0.9	0.9
Commonwealth of Independent States	3 207	2 357	11.4	8.4
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	506[b]	430	7.6	5.8
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	2 701[b]	1 928	12.6	9.4
Annex I countries[c]	14 634	14 667	13.0	12.4

(b) Consumption of ozone-depleting substances[d]

(Tons of ozone-depleting potential)

	1990	*2000*	*2005*
Developing regions	247 680	212 516	79 365
Northern Africa	14 034	10 826	5 294
Sub-Saharan Africa	23 406	9 512	2 958
Latin America and the Caribbean	76 048	31 087	14 488
Eastern Asia	103 217	105 762	36 663
Southern Asia	3 337	28 161	7 971
South-Eastern Asia	21 108	16 809	7 685
Western Asia	11 435	11 855	5 070
Oceania	47	129	27
Commonwealth of Independent States	139 453	27 585	1 160
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	2 738	928	234
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	136 716	26 657	926
Developed regions	826 801	24 056	10 352
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	6 239	964	408
Least developed countries	1 420	4 716	2 409
Landlocked developing countries	3 354	2 385	1 063

[a] Includes emissions from solid fuel consumption, liquid fuel consumption, gas fuel consumption, cement production and gas flaring (United States Department of Energy, Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center).

[b] Data are for 1992.

[c] Based on the annual national emission inventories of annex I countries (with the exception of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, which are included in the Commonwealth of Independent States) that report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; non-annex I countries do not have annual reporting obligations. Excludes emissions/removals from land use, land-use change and forestry.

[d] The differences compared with previous reports are due to a change in the treatment of missing values when deriving regional aggregates.

Indicator 29
Proportion of population using solid fuels

(No data presented; see endnotes.)

Target 10
Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

Indicator 30
Population using an improved drinking water source

(No new global or regional data are available. Data are from the 2006 report.)

(Percentage)

	1990			2004		
	Total	*Urban*	*Rural*	*Total*	*Urban*	*Rural*
World	78	95	64	83	95	73
Developing regions	71	93	60	80	92	70
Northern Africa	89	95	82	91	96	86
Sub-Saharan Africa	49	82	36	56	80	42
Latin America and the Caribbean	83	93	60	91	96	73
Eastern Asia	71	99	59	78	93	67
Southern Asia	72	90	66	85	94	81
South-Eastern Asia	76	93	68	82	89	77
Western Asia	85	94	70	91	97	79
Oceania	51	92	39	51	80	40
Commonwealth of Independent States	92	97	84	92	99	80
Developed regions	100	100	99	99	100	95

Indicator 31
Population using an improved sanitation facility

(No new global or regional data are available. Data are from the 2006 report.)

(Percentage)

	1990			2004		
	Total	*Urban*	*Rural*	*Total*	*Urban*	*Rural*
World	49	79	26	59	80	39
Developing regions	35	68	17	50	73	33
Northern Africa	65	84	47	77	91	62
Sub-Saharan Africa	32	52	24	37	53	28
Latin America and the Caribbean	68	81	36	77	86	49
Eastern Asia	24	64	7	45	69	28
Southern Asia	20	54	8	38	63	27
South-Eastern Asia	49	70	40	67	81	56
Western Asia	81	97	55	84	96	59
Oceania	54	80	46	53	80	43

	1990			2004		
	Total	*Urban*	*Rural*	*Total*	*Urban*	*Rural*
Commonwealth of Independent States	82	92	63	83	92	67
Developed regions	100	100	99	99	100	98

Target 11
By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers

Indicator 32
Urban population living in slums[a]
(Percentage)

	1990	*2001*	*2005*
Developing regions	46.5	42.7	36.5
Northern Africa	37.7	28.2	14.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	72.3	71.9	62.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	35.4	31.9	27.0
Eastern Asia	41.1	36.4	36.5
Southern Asia	63.7	59.0	42.9
South-Eastern Asia	36.8	28.0	27.5
Western Asia	26.4	25.7	24.0
Oceania	24.5	24.1	24.1
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	30.3	29.4	29.4
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	6.0	6.0	6.0

[a] Represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the following four characteristics: lack of access to improved drinking water, lack of access to improved sanitation, overcrowding (three or more persons per room) and dwellings made of non-durable material. The decrease in the percentage of populations living in slum conditions is mostly due to a change in the definition of adequate sanitation. In 2005, only a portion of households using pit latrines were considered slum households, whereas in 1990 and 2001 all households using pit latrines were counted as slum households. The change affects estimates mostly in those countries where the use of pit latrines is more widespread, as in sub-Saharan Africa.

Goal 8
Develop a global partnership for development

Target 12
Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system

Includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction, both nationally and internationally.

Target 13
Address the special needs of the least developed countries

Includes tariff- and quota-free access for least developed country exports; an enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous official development assistance for countries committed to poverty reduction.

Target 14
Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)

Target 15
Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term

Official development assistance (ODA)

Indicator 33
Net ODA of Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/ Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) donors

(a) Annual total assistance

(Billions of United States dollars)

	1990	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006[a]*
All developing countries	52.7	58.3	69.1	79.4	106.8	103.9
Least developed countries	15.2	15.9	22.5	23.5	25.6	—

(b) Share of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income

(Percentage)

	1990	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*[a]
All developing countries	0.33	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.33	0.30
Least developed countries	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.08	—

[a] Preliminary data.

Indicator 34

Total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)

	1996-1997	*1998-1999*	*2000-2001*	*2002-2003*	*2004-2005*
Percentage	7.3	10.6	13.9	16.8	15.3
Billions of United States dollars	2.4	3.1	4.0	5.7	7.6

Indicator 35

Bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied[a]

	1990	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*
Percentage	67.6	91.8	91.3	92.0
Billions of United States dollars	16.3	30.1	30.8	48.9

[a] Based on only about 40 per cent of total ODA commitments from OECD/DAC countries, as it excludes technical cooperation and administrative costs, as well as all ODA from Austria, Luxembourg, New Zealand and the United States of America that do not report the tying status of their ODA.

Indicator 36

ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes

	1990	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*
Percentage	6.2	7.1	6.9	6.3
Billions of United States dollars	6.9	10.2	11.7	11.9

Indicator 37

ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes

	1990	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*
Percentage	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0
Billions of United States dollars	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.5

Market access

Indicator 38

Developed country imports (by value) from developing countries and least developed countries admitted free of duty

(Percentage)

	1996	*1998*	*2000*	*2002*	*2005*
(a) Excluding arms					
Developing countries	53	54	63	66	76
Least developed countries	68	81	75	75	82
(b) Excluding arms and oil					
Developing countries	54	54	65	68	75
Least developed countries	78	78	70	70	79

Indicator 39

Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products, textiles and clothing from developing countries

(Percentage)

	1996	*1998*	*2000*	*2002*	*2005*
(a) Agriculture					
Developing countries	10.6	10.0	9.4	9.5	8.9
Least developed countries	4.0	3.7	3.7	2.8	3.1
(b) Textiles					
Developing countries	7.3	7.0	6.6	6.0	5.3
Least developed countries	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.2
(c) Clothing					
Developing countries	11.4	11.2	10.8	10.7	8.9
Least developed countries	8.1	8.0	7.8	8.1	6.6

Indicator 40

Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product

	1990	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*[a]
As a percentage of OECD countries' GDP	1.90	1.17	1.14	1.10
Billions of United States dollars	329	350	378	385

[a] Preliminary data.

Indicator 41

ODA provided to help build trade capacity

(Percentage of total sector allocable ODA)

	2001	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*
World	4.4	3.9	4.4	3.6	3.5

Debt sustainability

Indicator 42

Heavily indebted poor countries that have reached their decision points and completion points

	2000	*2007*
Reached completion point	1	22
Reached decision point but not completion point	21	8
Yet to be considered for decision point	16	10
Total eligible countries	**38**	**40**

Indicator 43

Debt relief committed under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative

(Billions of United States dollars, cumulative)

	2000	*2006*
To countries that have reached the decision or completion point	34	59

Indicator 44

Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services

	1990	*2000*	*2005*
Developing regions	18.5	12.7	7.4
Northern Africa	39.8	17.1	10.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.8	9.2	7.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	20.6	21.7	14.5
Eastern Asia	10.5	5.1	1.0
Southern Asia	17.7	13.7	8.7
South-Eastern Asia	16.3	6.5	5.0
Western Asia	23.9	15.5	16.4
Oceania	14.0	6.8	4.8
Commonwealth of Independent States	3.7[a]	8.4	8.9
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	7.8	11.8	9.0
Least developed countries	17.7	10.9	6.5

[a] Data are for 1994.

Target 16
In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth

Indicator 45

Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years

(a) Total

	1995	*2000*	*2006*[a]
World	12.3	13.4	13.6
Northern Africa	32.6	31.6	29.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	17.8	18.7	18.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.5	16.3	16.5
Eastern Asia	7.0	8.0	7.4
Southern Asia	10.8	11.6	11.0
South-Eastern Asia	9.8	12.8	17.9
Western Asia	19.2	19.0	22.7
Oceania	8.1	7.5	6.6
Commonwealth of Independent States	19.9	21.2	17.1
Developed regions	15.8	13.6	13.3

[a] Preliminary data.

(b) By sex

	1995		2000		2006[a]	
	Men	*Women*	*Men*	*Women*	*Men*	*Women*
World	12.4	12.1	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.7
Northern Africa	29.6	40.3	28.6	39.0	26.0	38.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	18.3	17.1	19.3	17.9	18.9	17.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.5	18.0	13.6	20.5	13.3	20.9
Eastern Asia	8.1	5.8	9.3	6.6	8.6	6.2
Southern Asia	10.3	11.9	10.8	13.4	10.5	12.3
South-Eastern Asia	9.6	10.0	12.7	13.0	17.8	18.2
Western Asia	19.2	19.2	18.4	20.7	21.5	25.8
Oceania	8.4	7.7	7.8	7.1	6.9	6.3
Commonwealth of Independent States	19.6	20.1	20.6	22.1	15.9	18.7
Developed regions	15.5	16.2	13.7	13.5	13.9	12.6

[a] Preliminary data.

Indicator 45a

Ratio of youth unemployment rate to adult unemployment rate

	1995	2000	2006[a]
World	2.9	3.1	3.1
Northern Africa	3.3	3.2	3.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.6	3.2	3.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.7	2.8	2.9
Eastern Asia	2.8	2.7	2.7
Southern Asia	3.6	4.0	2.9
South-Eastern Asia	4.5	5.1	5.2
Western Asia	3.1	3.0	2.8
Oceania	3.8	3.7	3.8
Commonwealth of Independent States	2.6	2.5	2.4
Developed regions	2.4	2.4	2.4

[a] Preliminary data.

Indicator 45b

Share of youth unemployment in total unemployment

(Percentage)

	1995	2000	2006[a]
World	46.4	45.4	44.2
Northern Africa	53.5	52.0	49.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	62.8	60.0	60.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	49.5	47.4	44.6
Eastern Asia	46.6	39.0	38.1
Southern Asia	54.1	55.3	46.3
South-Eastern Asia	60.7	61.6	58.7
Western Asia	51.3	49.0	46.4
Oceania	59.2	57.9	58.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	31.5	29.9	29.2
Developed regions	30.0	28.2	27.1

[a] Preliminary data.

Target 17
In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

Indicator 46

Population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis[a]

(Percentage of the population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs)

	2006
World[b]	28
Northern Africa	35
Sub-Saharan Africa	28
Latin America and the Caribbean	72
Eastern Asia	26
Southern Asia	9
South-Eastern Asia	49
Western Asia	37
Oceania	10
Commonwealth of Independent States	10

[a] The coverage estimate is based on the estimated number of people needing and receiving antiretroviral therapy.

[b] Includes only low- and middle-income countries.

Target 18
In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

Indicator 47
Telephone lines and cellular subscribers

(a) Fixed telephone lines
(Per 100 population)

	1990	2005
World	9.9	19.4
Developing regions	3.1	13.7
Northern Africa	2.9	10.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.0	1.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.3	17.7
Eastern Asia	2.4	27.7
Southern Asia	0.7	5.0
South-Eastern Asia	1.3	8.2
Western Asia	9.8	18.1
Oceania	3.4	4.3
Commonwealth of Independent States	12.4	23.1
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	13.8	24.3
Developed regions	44 2	52.4
Least developed countries	0.3	0.9
Landlocked developing countries	2.3	3.0
Small island developing States	7.1	12.6

(b) Cellular subscribers
(Per 100 population)

	1990	2005
World	0.2	34.1
Developing regions	—	25.1
Northern Africa	—	29.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	—	12.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	—	43.3
Eastern Asia	—	33.2
Southern Asia	—	8.0
South-Eastern Asia	0.1	25.9
Western Asia	0.1	43.1
Oceania	—	8.1
Commonwealth of Independent States	—	55.0
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	—	62.1

	1990	2005
Developed regions	1.2	85.1
Least developed countries	—	5.0
Landlocked developing countries	—	6.8
Small island developing States	0.2	31.8

Indicator 48

Internet users

(a) Personal computers

(No data presented; see endnotes.)

(b) Internet users

(Per 100 population)

	1990	2002	2003
World	0.3	10.1	15.3
Developing regions	—	4.3	8.6
Northern Africa	—	2.6	8.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	—	1.0	2.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	—	8.2	15.2
Eastern Asia	—	7.0	11.7
Southern Asia	—	1.5	5.1
South-Eastern Asia	—	4.6	9.2
Western Asia	—	6.3	10.5
Oceania	—	3.6	5.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	—	3.1	11.9
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	—	7.5	18.8
Developed regions	0.3	42.9	53.04
Least developed countries	—	0.3	1.1
Landlocked developing countries	—	0.8	1.7
Small island developing States	—	8.7	13.3

Sources: United Nations Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goal Indicators and Millennium Development Goal indicators database (http://mdgs.un.org).

Notes

Except where indicated, regional groupings are based on United Nations geographical regions with modifications necessary to create to the extent possible homogenous groups of countries for analysis and presentation. The regional composition adopted for 2007 reporting of Millennium Development Goal indicators is available at http://mdgs.un.org under "Data".

The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) comprises Belarus, Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine in Europe, and Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in Asia.

The term "Developed regions" comprises Europe (except CIS countries) Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the United States. Developed regions always include countries with economies in transition in Europe unless the latter are presented separately in the tables as "transition countries of South-Eastern Europe".

The Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goal Indicators agreed at its 11th meeting to remove from the Millennium Development Goal framework the following indicators: indicator 10, ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old; indicator 27, energy use per $1,000 gross domestic product (purchasing power parity); indicator 29, proportion of population using solid fuels; and indicator 48 (a), personal computers in use per 100 population.

Annex II

Revised Millennium Development Goal monitoring framework, including new targets and indicators, as recommended by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goal Indicators

At the 2005 World Summit (see General Assembly resolution 60/1), world leaders committed themselves to achieving four targets additional to the ones included in the United Nations Millennium Declaration (resolution 55/2). The General Assembly, in its decision 61/504, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, in which he recommended the inclusion of four new targets (A/61/1, para. 24).

The technical work for the selection of the appropriate indicators for the new targets was undertaken by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goal Indicators, coordinated by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The Group is mandated to prepare statistics and analyses on trends related to the Millennium Development Goals and to review methodologies and technical issues in relation to the indicators.

The new formulation of the monitoring framework, including the new targets and corresponding indicators as recommended by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group, is presented below.

Where relevant, indicators will be calculated by sex and by urban and rural areas.

Millennium Development Goals

*Goals and targets** *(from the Millennium Declaration)*	*Indicators for monitoring progress**
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1. Proportion of population below $1 (PPP) per day[a]
	2. Poverty gap ratio
	3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	Growth rate of GDP per person employed
	Employment-to-population ratio
	Proportion of employed people living below $1 (PPP) per day
	Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment

Millennium Development Goals

*Goals and targets** *(from the Millennium Declaration)*	*Indicators for monitoring progress**
Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	4. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age
	5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education
	7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary**
	8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men**
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	9. Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education
	10. (dropped)[b]
	11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector
	12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	
Target 5: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	13. Under-five mortality rate
	14. Infant mortality rate
	15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	
Target 6: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	16. Maternal mortality ratio
	17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
	19c. Contraceptive prevalence rate[c]
Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	Adolescent birth rate
	Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)
	Unmet need for family planning

Millennium Development Goals

*Goals and targets** *(from the Millennium Declaration)*	*Indicators for monitoring progress**
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	18. HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years
	19a. Condom use at last high-risk sex
	19b. Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS
	20. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years
Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs
Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	21. Incidence** and death rates associated with malaria
	22. Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets and proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate antimalarial drugs**
	23. Incidence,** prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis
	24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	
Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	25. Proportion of land area covered by forest
	27. (dropped)[d]
	28. Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per $1 GDP (PPP), and consumption of ozone-depleting substances**
	29. (dropped)[e]
	Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits
	Proportion of total water resources used
Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	26. Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected**
	Proportion of species threatened with extinction

Millennium Development Goals

*Goals and targets** *(from the Millennium Declaration)*	*Indicators for monitoring progress**
Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	30. Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source** 31. Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility**
Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers	32. Proportion of urban population living in slums[f]**
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development	
Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction — both nationally and internationally	Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries, Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States. *Official development assistance (ODA)*
Target 13: Address the special needs of the least developed countries Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction	33. Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income 34. Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation) 35. Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is united 36. ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes
Target 14: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)	37. ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes *Market access*
Target 15: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	38. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty 39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries 40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product

Millennium Development Goals	
*Goals and targets** *(from the Millennium Declaration)*	*Indicators for monitoring progress**
	41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity
	Debt sustainability
	42. Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)
	43. Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives**
	44. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services
Target 16: replaced by new target in goal 1	45. (Replaced by new indicators in Goal 1)[g]
Target 17: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
Target 18: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	47a. Telephone lines per 100 population**
	47b. Cellular subscribers per 100 population**
	48. Internet users per 100 population**

Abbreviations: PPP, purchasing power parity; GDP, gross domestic product; OECD, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; DAC, Development Assistance Committee; HIPC, heavily indebted poor countries; MDRI, Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative.

* The numbering of the targets and indicators will be undertaken through the inter-agency process of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goal Indicators.

** The language has been modified for technical reasons, so that the data can be more clearly reflected.

[a] For monitoring country poverty trends, indicators based on national poverty lines should be used, where available.

[b] Previously: "Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old".

[c] Moved from goal 6.

[d] Previously: "Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per $1 GDP (PPP)".

[e] Previously: "Proportion of population using solid fuels".

[f] The actual proportion of people living in slums is measured by a proxy, represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the four characteristics: (a) lack of access to improved water supply; (b) lack of access to improved sanitation; (c) overcrowding (3 or more persons per room); and (d) dwellings made of non-durable material.

[g] Previously: "Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years, each sex and total".

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